PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. NO. XI 20. BOMBAY TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much unnecessary delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind, advertisements, changes of address, etc., should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

PROFESSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union.
15, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1909 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
BUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike sweet cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahin Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signature and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No letter or Orders will receive our attention.

The gentlemen public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
27th January	MALDERA†	15,825
3rd February	MALWA	10,941
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,,	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,,	MACEDONIA†	11,080
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,929
10th ,,	DEVANHA	8,002
17th ,,	CHINA	7,952
24th ,,	MOOLTA*	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,080
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,823
12th ,,	PLASSY	7,926
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952

*Cargo steamer, from Shanghai.
†Through steamers from Japan. Have limited accommodation for passengers from Japan.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Marseilles.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
2nd February	GAMARIA*	5,255
16th ,,	MANULA*	7,261
7th March	MUNDRA*	7,275
16th ,,	DOMILA	8,441
30th ,,	MATIANA	8,900
13th April	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,,	MANTOLA	8,983
11th May	DUMANA	8,800
25th ,,	MEKKARA	8,285

*Cargo vessels only will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

Date.	Steamers.
1923	
24th February	SOUDAN
24th March	SICILIA
28th April	SOUDAN
23rd May	SICILIA

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Dongola for China.
9th March	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Karmala for China.
6th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
24th Jan.	KARAGOLA	East & S.a Afric
25th ,,	BANKURA	Busra via K'war & Karachi
26th ,,	VARSOVA	Busra vis Karach-
27th ,,	LINGA,—	Karachi via Kath swar.
29th ,,	VITA	Karach vis K'war 110-30A.M.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
R. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNIN MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 123.
Telephone No. 1298.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Gelle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailings bout.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	31st January 1923.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
32, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons	Sailing.	Date.
Bengal Maru.	T. Takeshi	5[illegible]	[illegible]	27 Jan.
Kasakura Maru.	J. [illegible]wa	5[illegible]	[illegible]	25 Jan.
Hiroran Maru.	Y. Watanabe	5856	20 Jan.	31 [illegible]
Awa Maru	[illegible]	4902	[illegible]	[illegible] Feb.
Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5845	13 Feb.	27 Feb.

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIBA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4892. Telegrams "YUSEN."

O. S. K.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamers	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
BURMA MARU	A. Kobayashi	4585	11 Jan.	28 Jan.
ANDES MARU	K. Takahashi	7772	16 Jan.	1 Feb.
HIMALAYA M.	G. Matsuki	5229	27 Jan.	12 Feb.
LUSON MARU		2930	5 Feb.	19 Feb.
CELEBES				
MARU.	T. Nishimura	5863	12 Feb.	28 Feb.

For Particulars Apply To
T. OHARA, MANAGER.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
60, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hsiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. H. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.
Authorised Capital ..... Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid up Capital and Reserve Fund Fl. 75,000,000 about £6,250,000
HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
QUEEN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST BRANCHES:

Medan	Palembang
Padang	Pekalongan
Surabaya	Probolinggo
Bandoeng	Semarang
Cheribon	Soerabaia
Cheribon	Tjilatjap
Batavia	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Speiman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
14, Hornby Road (J. N. Petit Institute Building).
Post Box No. 878.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. J. de GRAAN,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,66,525-6-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,48,89,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
BRANCHES.
LONDON, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, ETC.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1826
Fully paid up Capital F30,000,000 £2,666,666
Reserve funds F42,106,211 £3,505,767
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Sole
Banddoeng	Penang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
Djember	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djocja	Pontianak	Telok-Beteng
Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Soerabaia	Weltevreden
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.
L. J. G. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.
A BONUS of Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies
SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL
ATTRACTIVE PLANS
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO LTD. LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.
1. Policies kept up automatically. No loss of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and responsible agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronise "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office,
309, Hornby Road (Top Floor) Bombay.
JIVANLAL G. PATEL,
Ch. Agent, B. I. Co., Ltd.
Bisley Road,
No. 6127, Ahmedabad.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ..	11,00,04,000
PAID-UP ,, ..	1,10,00,000
TOTAL FUNDS ,, ..	1,97,15,000

HEAD OFFICE:
5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras 27, Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell.
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager: Sumner Ballard.

AGENCIES.

INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd., Martin & Co. Ltd., Birla Bros. Ltd.,
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Mirulla. Hussain Saib & Co.,
KARACHI—Jamshed N.R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc,—Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ltd.; R. D. Tata & Co. Ltd.,

CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ltd. M.A. Nemazee & Sons.
PENANG—Behr & Co. Durego & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
PT. SWETTENHAM—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
IPOH—Labrooy, Bros.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ltd.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.

FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.

SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & Industrie.

CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Lindley & Co.,
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.

MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.

ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulmedi.

UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).

The Company is transacting FIRE MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

PERODONT
(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE
Price 8 Annas per tube.
Can be had from all Chemists or from the
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, HORNBY ROAD.
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KASTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying [illegible] etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle Office" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—SHORTHAND TYPIST and KHOJA or MEMON CLERK. Apply personally LAWRENCE AND NANU, Javeri Building, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.
A R6219

WANTED—A clever FIRST or SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for Datia Ginning and Pressing Factory, having good experience in the line. Apply to DWARKADAS & CO., 21, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R6170

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, G. 1, Rawalpindi.

WANTED—Qualified ACCOUNTANT on Rs. 100 per mensem, for about a year with chances of being confirmed on Rs 125 with future prospects. Previous experience of Bank Accounts necessary. Apply to the MANAGER, Provincial Co-operative Bank Limited, Nagpur City.
A R6152

WANTED.—A SECRETARY, 10 ENGINEERS and 1 MOTOR DRIVER, Handsome pay to really competant men. Only experienced persons should apply personally to M. M. RAFIQ, Manager, Inland and Foreign Service Securing Bureau Sayana Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay.
A R6222

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—INDIAN GRADUATE Tutress for coaching girls able to walk or byke. Handsome salary with quarters, also an agriculturist holding Diploma, pay Rs. 200 for an Independent state in U. P. appointment subject to usual terms. Apply with copies of Testimonials to the MANAGER Oriental Service Bureau, Delhi.
A R6212

WANTED—50 experienced BROKERS from all parts of India, Burma and Ceylon for selling shares of the East Bengal Sugar Mills, Ltd., a going and paying concern on a monthly pay of Rs. 50 and a commission of 2 per cent on the face value of shares sold with a guaranteed sale of 100 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each of the company per month. Apply with previous experience and Testimonials to the undersigned on or before 31st January 1923. G. S. DEAN & CO., Managing Agents. The Eastern Bengal Sugar Mills, Ltd., 55, Ezra Street, Calcutta.
C.15472.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—OFFICE BLOCKS at Narsinha Mansion on Carnac Road, Opposite Police Commr's. Office. Apply to The BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.
C 15470

TO BE LET—A BUNGLOW with garden at suitable rent, situated at 30, Parel Tank Road, near bunglow of Dr. Weir, late Health Officer. Apply to the Manager, HAJI JAKERIA HAJI AHMED PATEL, 170 and 176, Kambakar Street, P. No. 3.
C R6208

TO LET—Opposite the G.I.P.Rly. Gymkhana Sopari Baug Road, Parel, on Plot No. 28 belonging to Mr. Ismail Munji one flat of 5 rooms with modern convenience, garden on all sides, well ventilated fit for Europeans. Apply on the premises.
C.15295.

TO LET—Two big GODOWNS at Chinchbunder near Mandvi, measurnig about 2,600 and 2,500 square feet respectively at the most reasonable rates. Apply to PURSHOTAM JETHABHAI JOSHI, Plot No. 35, Chinchbunder, Bombay.
C R6136

TO LET—Airy and well-ventilated, large and small offices on the 3rd and 4th floor of Ismail Buildings, situated at the corner of Horaby Road and Churchgate Street, Fort. For rent and other particulars inquire of Mr. P. S. SHAH at Ismail Buildings between and 4 p.m (S.T.) on office days. The offices open for inspection the whole day.
C R6157

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Large FOUNDARY AND WORKSHOP. Capable of manufacturing and repairing. Apply Box No. 8961, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G. R.6197.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

AUTOMATIC Oil-immersed CIRCUIT BREAKERS (Triple Pole) fitted with Ammeters; stocked in sizes of 30 60, 100 and 200 Amps. Lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 49, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone [illegible].
A

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE.—Tow 50 H. P. 3½ ton Fiat MOTOR LORRIES, in excellent running order, only used for 2 months, cost Rs. 15,000 each, going cheap as business closed. Apply Box No. 8963, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R6214

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED TO ESTABLISH AGENCIES in Bombay's different localities and in different towns and cities of Bombay Presidency by an Indian Life Insurance Co. Gentlemen having experience and influence need only apply to Box No. 8964, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R6220

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

READ either your DREAMS or FORTUNE —Our DREAM DICTIONARY is the First Genuine Reader of the long hidden mysteries of your DREAMS. Based on ancient scientific principles. Cost Rupee ONE only. We undertake to foretell fortune accurately and strikingly. Annual Reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 2/8. Extensive Rs. 25. Send time and date of either birth or letter. The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot, Vizag District, South India.
R6141

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIERS & PARTNERS: for lucrative businesses Apply to Box No. 8966, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R6223

WANTED—A SLEEPING PARTNER to invest Rs. 5,000 to Rs 10,000 in a sound business. Apply Post Box No. 677, Bombay.
R R6225

SPORTS.

MY SELECTIONS.
YOUR CAPITAL.
YOUR PROFITS.

(ROCK DEW, my exclusive Win Selection for the 9th Extra Meeting, paid Rs. 514 (Win) and Rs. 56 (Place).

RACING EXPERT
Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

T has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPA RAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write to it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salphia.
(HOWRAH.)

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy, V.P.P. Charges As. 4.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED—BUSINESS in Cotton, Shares, Gold, Silver, Alshi, Wheat and Erandu, etc. on Commission Apply to Box No. 8962 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R6205.

HACK VICTORIAS can be had for voting purposes during coming Municipal Election. Apply to DAWOOD JAMAL, RAJA NOORA HORSE STABLE, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.
T R6215

EVERY KIND OF HANDS with good qualifications, supplied immediately. Apply what you require to Box No. 8967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R6224

BEST SUPERIOR Java, Scented, tobacco, Madras and Salem Snuff, Sugantha mukoothool; Cigars and all kinds of tobacco will be found in KANNAN AND CO., Big Bazar Street, Kumba Konam.
T R6209

HAND WOVEN JHANG MADE best cheapest and pure KHADDAR. Hand spun, both wharf and woof, in chequred cloth hoti and Khaddar. Trial orders solicited. SETH BOGHA RAM SHANTI LAL, Bankers and khaddar merchant, Maghiana Jhang.
T R6199

KASHMIR TWEEDS pure wool, suit length (7½ yds. by 24 in.) Re. 11. Mention shade while ordering. Kashmir pure saffron Re. 1-14 a tola. Silk embroidered leather hand-bags for ladies Rs. 2-8. Concession to trade. KASHMIR STANDARD TRADING Co., Srinagar.
T R6289

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
Head Offices:—27, Military Square Lane.

Clients are requested to note that our Telephone No. is now 5582.

GEO. BROWN.
General Manager.
15437.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

ON and after the 1st February, 1923, our Office will be REMOVED to the 1st Floor of ISMAIL BUILDING above the Eastern Bank.

ALPHA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
R6194

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

4THE SESSION, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

TO ALL INTERESTED IN INDIAN MUSIC.

TO HELP the growth and development of the intellectual side of Hindu Music, and for the purpose of giving a wider publicity to what now forms the personal possession of the cultured few, the General Reception Committee of the All-India Music Conference (Fourth Session) in Bengal has decided to invite Theses on the undermentioned subjects to be read out at the Conference after they are approved of by the Subjects Committee. Ladies and gentlemen are requested to select any of the subjects and submit their Theses to Babu Krishna Chandra Ghosh Vedantachintamani, Secretary of the Provisional Subjects Sub-Committee, at No. 1, Durpanarayan Tagore Street, Calcutta, on or before the 15th March, 1923. For convenience, theses are required to be typed in English and on one side of the paper only. Theses in any language other than English should be accompanied by English translations of the same, similarly typed in English for their being read out at the Conference.

SUITABLE PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED.

1. Exposition of the VAIDIC music and its notations as found in the Vedic hymns.
2. Ideas underlying musical terms NADA, SHRUTI, SWARA, SAPTAKA, GRAMA, MURCHHANA used in the different Sanskrit works on music by reference to the notes and intervals as found in the fixed keyed instruments such as Pianos and Harmoniums.
3. The principle and procedure of determining the VADI, SAMAVADI, ANUBADI, VIBADI, GRAHA, ANSA, NYASA and their functional activities in Ragas and Raginis.
4. DHYANA MURTIES of RAGAS and RAGINIS and psychological exposition of the RASAS or feelings and emotions which they awaken.
5. Rational exposition of the RAGAS and Raginis in relation to the different seasons of the year and hours of the day as laid down in the science of Hindu music.
6. A solution of the RAGAS of the SANGIT RATNAKAR in the light of SARANGADEVA'S definitions.
7. Can Indian music be harmonised according to the modern theory of marmony in Western music?
8. The art of expressing moods in relation to the theme of a song through gestures, postures and play of features as developed in Hindu music (i.e., NRITYA as distinguished from NRITTA.)
9. Rhythmic movement of the body, limbs and extremities independently of songs and thematic expositions but in conformity with the time movement of a piece of instrumental music (i.e., NRITTA as distinguished from NRITYA.)
10. Development of Hindu music Northern as well as Southern in the Courts of the Emperors, Princes and Chiefs of India with special reference to the careers and attainments of TANSEN, GOPAL NAYAK, HARIDAS SWAMI, TYAGRAJIYA and other eminent musicians. And how such development has been affected by foreign influence, if any.
11. Antiquity and development of (a) KIRTAN music in Bengal; (b) of music of similar type in other provinces of India.
12. History of the evolution and classification of the different species of folk music of Bengal such as BOUL, BHATIARI, SARI and the like.
13. The system of notation suitable to Indian music and to what extent notation should be employed in recording musical compositions.
14. A comparative view of the TALA systems of the Northern and the Southern schools of music.

PROFULLA TAGORE,
ARUN SINGHA,
JOGENDRA NATH MUKHERJEE,
Honorary General Secretaries,
1, Durpanarayan Tagore Street.
CALCUTTA.
C15475

TENDERS.

TENDER.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Assistant Director of S. & T. Bombay District, Bombay Castle, behind the Town Hall, Bombay upto 12 noon on 1st February 1923 for the supply of Hired Transport (by Mechanical Transport) at Bombay and Deolali for the period 1-4-23 to 31-3-1924. Form of tender containing Schedule may be obtained from the above officer, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender nor to assign any reason for non acceptance.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following scrap metal and will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 22nd February, 1923.

Forms of tender containing quantity and conditions etc., can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 per copy only.

1 Brass tube pieces.
2 Brass miscellaneous scrap.
3 Gun metal ingots.
4 Zinc scrap.
5 White metal.

G. E. R. SLADE.
Controller of Stores.
B. B. & C. I. Ry.
Mahalakshmi, Bombay, 19th January, 1923.
C.15469.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the sale of Cast Iron scrap lying at Central Stores, Delisle Road, will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on the 5th day of February, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of general directions etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's office,
Delisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle,
Bombay, January 1923.
T.A.15476.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR UP-COUNTRY BUYERS.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Engines, Boilers and Dynamos as under:—

One 600 I.H.P. Compound Horizontal surface condensing Steam Engine of Messrs. J. & E. Wood, working pressure 160 lbs. per sq. inch. Cylinders 19" and 38" dia. stroke, 48 r.p.m., Fly-wheel 18' dia. of 18 grooves by 1 3/4" rope, with 15 tons Travelling Crane for 32' span etc. All in excellent working order.

One 1000 I.H.P. Triple expansion horizontal tandem surface and jet condensing Steam Engine of Messrs. Douglas and Grant, working pressure 160 lbs. per sq. inch, H. P. Cylinder 44'1 dia. Inter-Cylinder 32" dia. L. P. Cylinder 50" dia., stroke 5', 60 r.p.m., Flywheel, 28' dia. of 21 grooves by 1 3/4" ropes, all in excellent working order.

Four Babcock and Wilcock Tubular Boilers, each with 100 tubes of 4" dia. with automatic chain grate stokers. Certified pressure 160 lbs. per sq. inch.

One Green's Economiser of 320 tubes of 4" dia. and a self-supporting steel chimney 160 feet high by 6' dia.

Three Direct Current generators four poles 600 r.p.m. 70 Kilo-Watt 230/240 Volts. with carbon brushes and C. I. Foundation frame and bolts complete Made by Messrs. Dick Kerr & Co., Ltd., Generator are direct coupled to Steam Engines of Messrs. Bumsted and Chandle Ltd., and are also driven by rope pulleys. All can be seen in working order on application. For particulars etc., apply to Box No. 8965, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chroicle."
C15478

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1923 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Thursday the 25th January, 1923 at eleven O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas, and all murders crimes or offences had done or committed by any of our Native Indian Subjects within the Dominions and the Territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council 1889 are applicable

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1923.

TEMULJI B. NARIMAN.
Sheriff of Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has purchased at an Auction Sale held on 7th January, 1923, by Hiralal Chaganlal, the Mortgagee of the property in exercise of the right of sale reserved to him in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 28th day of February, 1921, and made between Madhavdas Gokaldas Kapadia of the one part and the said Chhaganlal Hiralal of the other part, the following property situated at the Junction of Harkness Road and Doongersey Road, Walkeshwar. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand to in or upon the said property by way of inheritance, maintenance, lien, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, trust, gift, easement, incumbrance, succession or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiry of the said period without regard to any such claim or claims which will thereafter be considered as waived and void.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax-tenure (the cess whereof has been redeemed) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Junction of Harkness Road and Doongersey Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand six hundred and sixteen decimal point twenty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New Nos. 2716 and 2D/2715, Old Survey Nos. 21-21-S-A/22 A/24, 22 and 24 and New Survey Nos. 1/7240, 2/7240 and 8/7255 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the Doongersey Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of the late Cullianji Kirparam and partly by the property of Moolji Haridas, on or towards the South by the property of Vazir Haji and on towards the North by the Harkness Road and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said Mortgagor.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1923.

DABHOLKAR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
15482

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, the Deed of Conveyance, dated 1st day of October, 1919, and executed by Ahmedally Lookmanji in favour of Bai Gopibai, widow of Hargowandas Maganlal in respect of the property situate at Virle Parle bearing Survey No. 136, registered under serial No. 4583 in Book I with the Sub-Registrar of Bombay, is MISPLACED or LOST. Anybody holding or found the said deed should return the same to her or to us as her attorneys.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for Bai Gopibai, widow of Hargowan Maganlal.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1923.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

APPLICATION No.——

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.
Suit No. 3642 of 1921.

Attachment of Moveable Property in Possession of Third Party under O. XXI, R. 46 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount of Decree exclusive of costs	50,000	0	0
Costs of execution	45	0	0
Further interest at 9 per cent. on Rs. 10,000 from 23rd day of April, 1921, till 17th January, 1922,			
Total——			

Messrs. D. C. PATEL AND CO., a firm, Coal Merchants, having their place of business at Dungri Street, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. R. COLEMAN AND CO., a firm, having their place at Fort Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To the Sheriff of Bombay, Greeting, whereas the Plaintiffs abovenamed have applied for execution of Decree dated the 17th day of January, 1922, by the attachment of the moveable property belonging to the said defendants but in the possession of Manilal Maganlal Mody, Manilal Chhotallal Shah and Messrs. S. D. Sethna and Co., and specified in the list hereto.

Now we command you to cause to be made known, in manner provided in this behalf by the Code of Civil Procedure, that the said Manilal Maganlal Mody, Manilal Chhotalal and Messrs. S. D. Sethna and Co. are prohibited from giving over the said property or any part thereof until further order to the defendants abovenamed.

We further command you to return this Warrant on or before the 2nd day of February, 1923, with an endorsement certifying the date and manner in which it has been executed or why it has not been executed.

Witness Sir NORMAN GRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 2nd day of February, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 2nd day of February, 1922.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
(True Copy.)
ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
2-2-22.

LIST.

The following moneys due to the abovenamed Defendants by the following parties:—

	Rs.
(1) Manilal Maganlal Mody, having his place of business at Hararwala Building, near Golpitha, without the Fort	3,000
(2) Manilal Chhotalal Shah, having place of business at Tamba Kanta, without the Fort	1,800
(3) Messrs. S. D. Sethna and Co., having their place of business at Apollo Street, within the Fort	1,800

C15477

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4982.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of mill stores such as: Healds, looms springs, under cleaner springs, bobbins, belt fasteners, oil cisterns, drop pins, temple rollers, lappets weft fork holders, twine and bending, heald and dobby cords, leather belting cotton rope, and bending, clearer cloth and sizing flannel, spring buffers, leather laces, coloured cloth, fire extinguishers, blankets, roller cloth, cotton and balata belting, slubbing bobbins fibre card cans, roller skins loom spindles, shuttles, card comb blades, pickers, emery cloth and fillit lickeim wire, perforated strip, wire healds, picking bends, spiral springs, yarn box fittings, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th January, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 2nd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, opposite Dr. Masina's Hospital, on account of the Insurance office concerned the abovementioned mill stores salved from the late fire that occurred in the godown of Messrs. Ormerods (India Ltd.).

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES KHANDA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Friday the 26th January, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.'s, Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following goods damaged by fire:—

50 Bales Khana Cotton R/R 95266 of 20-11-23 from Khana to Colaba.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1923.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1437 of 1919.

THE NATIONAL FINANCING and COMMISSION CORPORATION, LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

TULJARAM GOCULDAS DALAL Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of November, 1920, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1923, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with a dwelling house thereon, situate at the Western Side of Sarkar Moholla, in the Kasba of Bulsar in Bulsar, Kusba, Sub-District Bulsar, Surat District. Both the said walls of which house form part of the said house. The width of the front part of the said house from North to South is approximately eleven feet and the width thereof in the Vada from North to South about is nine feet. The length of the said house from the front to the back eaves from East to West in fifty feet. The length of the Vada of the said house on its North side is 43 feet and from the Southern side 40 feet. There is a privy built in the Vada of the said house and the width of the Vada upto that is nine feet and after that the width between the Government Chowky and the Vada on back part of the house adjoining on the South is 6 "to" 9 inches. There is a passage 3 feet wide behind the privy from the Government Chowky which runs behind the house adjoining the North and meets the Government High Road and a right of way exist upon the said passage for Bhangis, carts and other cattle and persons, etc. and the said property is said together with the said right of way. The said property is bounded on or towards the North by the house of Brijbhukhandas Rajaram, on or towards the South by the house of Bhagwandas Brijmohandas on or towards the East in the front there is a Highway, on or towards the West there is a Vada belonging to the said house after which there is the Government Chowky which is connected with the Public High Road and beyond it the said Public road there is the temple of Shri Vithalnathji. The same bears Municipal No. 3/129.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling house thereon, situate at the North Side of "Panch-tadi" in the Kasba of Bulsar in the Bulsar Taluka Sub-Division Bulsar in the Surat District the width thereof from East to West, on the Southern side thereof in the front door is 4½ "gaj" and 2 "tasus" and the width at the back door is 4½ "gaj" and 2 "Tasus. The length from the North to South of the portion built is 16 Gaj and the length of the Vada from the eaves of the back is 8 Gaj. The width in the middle is 3½ Gaj and 1 Tasu and at the further end the width is 3 Gaj. On the North at the extremity of the Vada is the Land of Raghunath Nachabhai, etc. purchased from Gokul Meisandas, on the South is the front or public Highway. On the East is the house in which Narottamdas Zina is setting up a shop on the West is the shop of Chandu Bhagwandas. Half the price of the land and Vada co bounded together with the dwelling situate thereon. The vacant ground of Lotiavad, admeasuring about 4½ Gaj wide from North to South and 20 gaja in length on an average from East to West. To the North of it is the house of Bhanabhai Sarabhai, etc. in which resides. Tambali Jivan to the South is the house of Ranchod [illegible] on the land of Bhanabhai Sarabhai on the East is a public highroad. To the West is the open space of land belonging to Goculdas Mankandas brought from Goculdas Makanji.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land known as Samla Radha's Nanda, situate in the village of Nikwadi, in Bulsar Taluka, Sub-Division Bulsar, in the Surat District bearing No. 121 and admeasuring three Acres and Gunthas and Akar No. 25 and bounded on the West and South and East by a Public Street and on the East also by the land belonging to Lalloo Prag and on the North by a public Street with all trees thereon growing, one Mango tree assigned in Charity with all the other rights belonging or appertaining thereto together with the right to draw water for the said land from a well situate on the Plot of ground bearing No. 123.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MOTICHAND and DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 31 Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1921.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Commissioner.
C12889

SULPHURIC ACID
ALL STRENGTHS AND QUALITIES.
PROMPT DELIVERY in large or small quantities.
Enquiries Solicited.
THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.
Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
C12888.

DAVAR'S
COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING (APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.)
Expert preparations as for the last twenty one years, both personal and through post. High Commercial Accountancy, Banking & Secretarial appointments or practice.
The brilliant success in the Government's Diploma Examination and [illegible] secured in the London Chamber of Commerce testify to the excellence of our training. Our students hold the highest positions in Accountancy, Banking and Commercial [illegible]. Write for prospectus to-day.

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AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF FOUR VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT THE JUNCTION OF THE NAGDEVI STREET AND JANJIKAR STREET AND AT NAGDEVI STREET.

High Court O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 5752 of 1922.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable properties in one or more lots at the premises by order of Messrs. Hatimbhoy Gulamhusein and Hatimbhoy Abdulkader, the Receivers appointed by the Consent Order made by the High Court on the 21st December, 1922, in the above suit.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Pazandari tenure situate at the junction of the Nagdevi Street and Janjikar Street, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 45 (forty-five) square yards or thereabouts (being the balance left after the acquisition by the Municipality of Bombay in 1882, of about 20 square yards out of the then area thereof for purposes of street improvement, and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2075 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 26 and Street Nos. 102-104, ——— 164-172 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Dada Miyan Khandwani and others purchased by Hatimbhai Gulamhusein and another, on or towards the South by the said Janjikar Street, on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street and on or towards the West by the property of Alibhai Hussonalli.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of perpetual Pazandari land or ground situate at Nagdevi Street, in the City of Bombay together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts, situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2078 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 227 and Street Nos. 116-118 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Hatimbhoy Gulamhusein and another, on or towards the South partly by the property of Mahomed Afzal Mahomed Hoosein and partly by the property of Allibhai Hussonalli, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nagdevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 97 and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2076, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 225 and Street Nos. 112 and 114, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Nagdevi Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Hoosein Bhola and on or towards the South by the property of Abdulla Miya Khand.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of perpetual Pazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house stand ing thereon, situate on the East side of Nagdevi Street, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 202, New Survey No. 2073, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 230, Street Nos. 116-118 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the Nagdevi Street, on the West by sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Ismail Ibrahim and on the South by the house of Fatimbai, widow of Sooleman.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title-deeds, application may be made to Messrs. Wadia Gandhy and Co., Attorneys for the said Receivers at their offices at Rajabnada Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1923.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

AUCTION SALE OF KHAKI KULLAS KHAKI COTTON PUTTIES, WAIST COATS LEATHER, HORSE RUGS, TENTAGE, MACKINTOSH, LEATHER JERKINS, HAVERSACKS, JACKETS, BLOUSES WARM FOLLOWERS, DASOOTI, CAPES COMFORTERS, FROCKS, KARTAS, SHIRTS, ETC., ETC.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 10-30 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction the above mentioned goods by order of the controller (sales) at the Colaba Depot (Old Army and Clothing Factory).

Sales are subject to certain conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the controller (sales) and which will be read before the commencement of the Auction Sale.

For inspection of goods apply to the Depot Officer or the Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1923.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

ON

Wednesday 24th Jan. (p.m. 8-30 night)

SWAYMVAR.

Saturday 27th Jan. 1923 (p.m. 8-30 Night)

MANAPAMAN.

Sunday 28th Jan. 1923 (p.m. 3 Noon.)

EKACCHPYALA.

Manager.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 28th day of January, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Taher Mansion, opposite Sir P. M. Mehta's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, cut glass, crockery and platedware, dining tables, arm & without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiter, electric table lamps and fans, drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, table ornaments brass ornaments, rich carpets, one sweet tone cottage piano by Rose one pianola with records, one set history of the world, one gramophone with records, one large aviary roll top writing table, office chair, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, one perambulator, ice box, reclining sofas, bentwood chairs, hat stands, aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BAPTY ROAD, KAMATIPURA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., receiver appointed in Suit No. 2361 of 1921 (Rai Khatoomai vs. Rai Sarabai, widow and others) and pursuant to the consent of Judges' order dated the 18th day of December, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, THIS DAY, the 23rd January, 1923, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All those pieces or parcels of Government leasehold land and ground rent land together with hereditaments, premises and building standing thereon containing by admeasurement 157 square yards of land are Government leasehold and 45 square yards are of quit and ground rent tenure situate, lying and being at the north side of Bapty Road, Kamatipura, without the Fort of Bombay, under Collector's Old Nos. 3371, 3375 and 35 and New Nos. 10171, A/19, A/10171 and 16043, Old Survey Nos. 2948, 2943—1/4614 and New Survey Nos. 5755, 2/5756, 5757 respectively and E Ward No. 764 and Street Nos. 115 to 121, bounded on the North, by the property of Noormahomed and sweepers's passage, on the East and West by the property of Liladhar Shamji and on the South by the said Bapty Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mantri and Co., 99 Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SMALL CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BALLARD ESTATE, GRAHAM ROAD, MOST SUITABLE FOR OFFICES, HOTELS, OR RESIDENTIAL FLATS AND SHOPS AND SHOWROOMS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Davidas, Attorneys for the owner Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1923, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the following.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the building standing thereon situate on the Ballard Estate containing one thousand and twelve square yards and four ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, bounded on the North by land belonging to the said trustees, on the South by Graham Road, and on the East and West by other land belonging to the said trustees which said price of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3779 and is situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Davidas, Attorneys for the Vendor or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ANDHERI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhowji and Co., Attorneys for the estate of the late Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai (deceased), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 4th February 1923, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements and hereditaments and buildings erected and standing thereon situate in the village of Andheri, Taluka Salsette District Thana, in the registration Sub-district of Bandra admeasuring according to recent Survey 2090 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector under Survey No. 34 Pot 1 and Survey No. 98 No. 1 and Survey No. 124 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by public Road leading from Bandra to Ghodbunder on or towards the West and South by the property of Pandurang Bhawoo Patel on or towards the North by the compound of Charitable Dispensary of Seth Nusserwanji Wadia and which said land is delineated on the plan thereof initialled by the attorneys of the Vendors which said premises are now in the possession of Vendors.

For further terms and condition of sales apply to Messrs. Madhowji and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres Ltd.
TWO NIGHTS OF MYSTICISM!
Tomorrow WED. 24th Jan. at 6-30 & 10p.m.
NEXT FRIDAY 26th Jan. at 6-30 & 10 P.M
DR. ALVARO
DR. ALVARO
DR. ALVARO
ILLUSIONIST AND CLAIRVOYANT
in a demonstration of
MODERN MAGIC
HYPNOTISM
SPIRITUALISM
MENTAL TELEPATHY
and
THE POWER OF THE YOGI.
Popular Prices, Rs. 4 to 8 ans.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres Ltd:
BREAKING ALL RECORDS.
Owing to enormous success we are screening this remarkable film for a few nights more.
TO-DAY TUESDAY at 6 P. M.
THURSDAY at 9-30 P. M.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in Alexandre Dumas'
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD)
TO-DAY
4th installment
PATHE SUPER SERIAL
"THE TIGER'S TRAIL"
WITH
RUTH ROLAND AND GEORGE LARKIN
also
PATHE PICTORIAL &
PATHE COMIC

See To-night and this Week in

NOVELTY CINEMA

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
THE MAHARASHTRA CO.'S PRODUCTION.

VATSALA HARAN

This super-production is a fine example of Swadeshi Cinema Art.

Daily 4 shows :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Saturday, Friday and Bank Holidays extra show :— 3-30 p. m.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Presents
Pathe Superb Serial
THE SEVEN PEARLS
Featuring
MOLLIE KING
AND
CREIGHTON HALE
1st Week 3 Episodes

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THIS WEEK ONLY
CINEMA MAJESTIC
presents
the picture-gorgeous
SHISHUPAL WADH
OR
RAJASOOYA YAGNA
by
HINDOOSTHAN CINEMA FILM Co.
NEXT WEEK
WAMAN-AVTAR
New production of
NATIONAL FILM Co.

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
(Founded by Late
Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE)
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE,
ON
Wednesday 24th Jan. 1923 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
RAKSHASI MAHTWA-KANKSHA.
Proprietors.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES LD.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF THE
MAY MUKLE CONCERTS
including
MISS MAY MUKLE
THE WORLD'S GREAT LADY CELLIST
assisted by
MISS REBECCA CLARKE
(VIOLINIST AND COMPOSER)
MISS GERTRUDE WATSON.
(PIANIST)
Direct from a TRIUMPHANT CONTINENTAL TOUR.
1st CONCERT January 23rd at 9-30
2nd CONCERT January 25th at 6-30
3rd CONCERT January 27th at 9-30
FINAL CONCERT January 28th at 6 p.m.
in conjunction with
BOMBAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Booking at ROSE AND Co., Ltd.

EMPRESS THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
To-day at 6-30 and 9-30.
MARY PICKFORD
MARY PICKFORD
IN
LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES Ltd., Pr
COMMENCING MONDAY, 29th January
at 9-30.
Under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Sir George Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O.,
MADAN THEATRES LD.
in association with
BANDMAN EASTERN CIRCUIT LD.
HAVE THE HONOUR TO PRESENT
THE GREAT! THE ONLY!!
THE INCOMPARABLE DANSEUSE!!
ANNA PAVLOVA
ANNA PAVLOVA
ANNA PAVLOVA
THE WORLD'S GREATEST DANCER
Supported by
M. ALEXANDRE VOLININE,
First Dancer of the Imperial Theatre, Moscow
AND FULL COMPANY
OF
25 BRILLIANT ARTISTES 25
IN
RUSSIAN BALLET
FULL ORCHESTRA HEADED BY
THE MOSCOW TRIO
FULL SCENERY AND EFFECTS
AS USED IN LONDON.
Prices :—Boxes Rs. 50 and 45. Sofas Rs. 35. Stalls Rs. 10. Dress Circle Rs. 7,8 and 6. Pit Stalls Rs. 4. Gallery Rs. 2. Exclusive of Entertainment Tax which comes into force on February 1st. Plans at ROSE and Co. Ltd.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction: Madan Theatres Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
Charlie Chaplin
IN
"The Idle Class"
2 OF HIM
HIM AND HIMSELF
A Riot from the first tee to the time they undress him with a can-opener.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1923.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.
In the Division Court No. 40.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

604-19—Vachha and Co, Shambaji Dhanaji Varab v Shantabai widow and another, Manilal and K.

1774-18—M B Chothia, Jasmantial Vadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1786-18—M B Chothia, Jasmantial Vadilal v Bhagwandas Kanguram, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3426-20—M B Chothia and Co, Poonjiram Amichand v Jethabhai Valji, Mehta L and Co.

3120-20—M B Chothia and Co, Tribhowandas Chhaganlal v Chimanlal Bhogilal and another, Amin and D.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSES.

4923-22—Malvi M R and Co, Dwarkadas Ranglal Sheksari v Purshottamdas Nathooram and Co., N C Dalal and Co.

4953-22—Little and Co, The P and O Banking Corporation Ltd v Phirozsha Burjorji and another, Merwanji K and Co.

1954-22.—Purnanand Cl. and J., Keshavji Pallonji Mistri v Manilal Ratanchand, N C Dalal and Co.

4970-22—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Ratanchand v Chimanlal Purshotam, Parnanand Cl. and J.

2712-22—Mulla and M, Chimanram Motilal v Mutanchand Badrinarayan, Madhowji and Co.

5021-22—Purnanand Cl. and J, Chotalal Maganlal Kothari v Manilal Ratanchand, N C Dalal and Co.

5030-22—Purnanand Cl. and J. Popatlal Amarchand v Manilal Ratanchand, N C Dalal and Co.

5102-22—Motichand J and M, Dady Jehangir Bulsara v Ardeshir Namdar Irani, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4098-22—Captain and V, Sassoon v Esmailji Mulla Vadhwai, Payne and Co.

5120-22—Bhavery and Co, Muthoosai widow v Vallabhdas Raghavji, Mulji Th. and Co.

5082-22—Little and Co., Cox and Co. v Vrajlal Premjiwandas and Co. Khandwala and Ch.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRA
In the Division Court No. 46.
SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

4040-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos v Moreshwar Laidas.

3130-22—Merwanji K and Co, Mahomed Cassum Murar and anr v Marwari Atamji Sopji and ors, Dabhoiker and Co.

4030-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos v Javerchand Fulchand.

4294-22—Wadia G and Co, Pirojsha P Dadachanji v Somanji Merwanji Irani, Mulla and M.

4955-22—Craigie B and C, Hoosabhai Cawasji Patell and ors v Nusserwanji P Engineer, Edgelow G W and Co.

5085-22—Ferreira and V, Alibhoy Gulamhusein v The British Mills Stores Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

5182-22—Ferreira and V, Govindji Premji v Gordhandas Premji, Soondardas and Co.

5247-22—Motichand and D, Dyabally Alibhoy v Alimahomed Saiemahomed and anr, Payne and Co.

5273-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jusub Haji Latif v Khatri Ali Abdulla and anr Judea and S.

5363-22—Thakoredas and Co, Manmohandas Kandas and anr v Govindji Narsey.

5119-22—Merwanji K and C, Rustom Sorabji Pawwalla v Theodoro Apostolo Vassadis and anr, Judah and S.

4144-22—Purnanand Cl and J, Dr Gajanan Jinabhai and anr v Krishna Laxman and ors.

634-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Damoder Sadashiv Dongre and ors v Pirojsha Dhanjibhoy Bolton, Jehangir and S.

554-22—Edgelow G W and C, Vallabhdas Murjidnar v Sakhalchand Mayachand.

4279-22—Surajmal and Co, Abdul Kasak Mohmed Mukri and anr v The Arm of Purshotam Topan, Surveyor and Co

5147-22—Payne and Co, Mr. Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani and anr v The Bayonet Washing and Dyeing Co and ors, Little and Co, Sukhtanker and M.

4762-22—Captain and V, Abdul Hussein Peerbhoy v Madhavdas and Co and ors, Thakoredas and Co, Payne and Co.

4797-22—Dastur and Co, Ratanbai widow v Muji Ladha and ors.

5118-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Kashinath Govind Nevra and ors v Joseph Anton and ors, Khanderao L and M.

5176-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Abdulla bhoy Lalji v Shivji Khetsy and ors.

5295-22—Madhowji and Co, Ginchandas Khetsy v Ganpat Govind and ors.

5300-22—Purnanand Cl and J, Bai Laxmibai v Harishchandra Tookaram and ors.

5352-22—Payne and Co, Karsondas Tejpal v Jamnadas Kalidas.

5058-22—Patell and E, Bai Rattanbai widow v Dorabji Byramji Baria, Raghavayya N and Co.

5388-22—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam v Fidahussein Mahomedali Ropawalla.

5393-22—Unwalla P and P, Lala Mansaram Nandlal and ors v Haethibhai Tulsidas and ors, Pandia and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.
In the Division Court No. 43.
FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

3703-19—Payne and Co, Fatmabai widow v The Hon Mr Sheriff Devji Kanji, Matubhai J and M.

REFERENCE.

L A Reference 12-22—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Trimbak Dwarkanath Dhairyavan, Dharamsi D and Co, Little and Co.

9-22—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Noroji Pestonji Narielwalla and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

3524-22—Malvi M R and Co, Dwarkadas Banarsilal v Ramchandra Radharaman, Amarchand and M.

3247-20—Purnanand Cl and J, Santalal Mangalsing v Abdul Hussein Tarachand and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

L G 666-20—Malvi M R and Co, Tribhuwandas Bhaishanker and ors v Lalchand Bhidmal, Purnanand Cl and J.

423-22—Khandwalla L and M, Krishnaji Sakharam Savant v The Maratha Transport and General Rasivan Co, Mulla and M.

4361-22—Mulla and M, Shiavax C Khambatta v J Hemengency and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1750-22—Matubhai J and M, Haji Sultanali Shustary and Co v Haji Shaik Hussein Yezdi.

4317-21—Jheysingbhai Mohanlal Dalal v Chimanlal P Broker and anr, Dastur & Co.

2633-21—Pandia and Co, Haji Aboo Haji Nurmahomed v Abdulla Jusab Chapman Mitha, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

4336-22—Khandwalla and Ch, Chimanlal Ram-chand v Maquiram Dalpat and others Amarchand and M, Purshotam and Cl.

4284-21—Wadia G and Co, Navroji Rustomji Wadia v Abdul Ajij Haji Tyab, Matubhai J and M.

1220-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co, Kasturchand Jaychand, Shah and Ch.

1331-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co v Kabhai Vithal, Dubash and Co.

669-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Nasar Abdula Dharmsi v Yusuf Gulamhussein Allana and ors, Payne and Co.

1463-18—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Hasin Haji Tyab v Suzooki and Co, Madhowji and Co.

1218-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Jetha Dosji and anr v Samalbhai Nathubhai and ors, Purnanand Cl. and J.

1942-20—Dharamsi D and Co, Gopalji Shamji v Goswami Shrikrishnavati Vakoji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co., Matubhai J M and Co.

514-22—Judah and S, Jacob Shaone Shashoua v Amir Ahmed, Payne and Co.

536-22—Little and Co, Merwanji Sheriarji Kheshwalla v Wadilal Mangaldas and Co, Mehta L and Co.

514-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhabildas Nathubhai v Madhawdas Laichand, Mulji and Th.

5343-21—N C Dalal and Co, Goculdas Ramdas v Naranda Amerchand and anr, Khambatta and Co, Thakoredas and Co.

3219-22—Mantri and Co, Ismail Ramji and Co, Meherally Laduck Nathoo, Khandwalla and Co.

3136-22—Jehangir M and S Motilal Fulchand Jamsetji Noroji Gamdia Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

3134-21—Mulla and M Laichand Damodhar H J Narsinghlal Ghanshyamdas and Co Madhowji and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

3612-21—Thakoredas and Co Madangopal Kissonlal Banslal Bhikhraj Bhaishanker K and G, Jamsetji E and D, Unwalla P and P.

(166-21—Shroff and V, Pirojsha Merwanji Chichgar v Bryce and Co, Unwalla P and P.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUE.

4216-21—Soondardas and Co Jodhaji Mohanlalji The Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Co Ltd and another Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

3061-22—Payne and Co, Abdul Rahim Jaffer Alibaxkhia v Isaak Haji Suliman Papa, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.
In the Division Court No. 49.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

31-21—Daphtary F and D, Thakorelal Pranjiwandas v Chhotubhai Gulabbhai Desai and another, Manilal and S.

32-21—Unwalla P and P, Divanchand Hiralal v Mahomed Ibrahim Bin Gulamhusein, Tyabji D and Co.

34-21—Shroff and V, Gazpatrai Kedarnath v Juggonath Krishnalal, Malvi M R & Co.

136-21—Shroff and V, Parashram Pandurang Mahajan and another v Linganna Mayanna, Malvi M R & Co.

155-21—Surveyor and Co, Mahomed Habib v Dawood Moti, Kanga and S.

3312-20—Craigie B and C, Tulsidas Gordhandas Khattau v Dwarkadas Jugmohandas and Co, Dharamsi D and Co.

61-21—In Person—Sakarchand Lavaji and Co, The Imperial Flour and Oil Mills Co Ltd v Matubhai J and M.

629-19—Daphtary F and D, Amarchandji Dadabhai Khandelwal v Haji Noormahomed Goomaji and Co, Matubhai J and M.

678-19—Kharegatji Dossabhai Khandalwal, Mahomed Hussain Ismailji Jaffer Loonsawar v Kaptaan and Co.

2290-19—Daphtary F and D, Kharshedji Dadabhai Khandalwala v Malik Yusuf Abdurrahman Thakar, Captain and V.

3673-19—Payne and Co, Kaikuru Soonga v Dhanjishaw Manekji Kundsira, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MULLA.
In the division Court No. 38.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE.

3561-22—N C Dalal and Co V C Shroff Abdul Hussein Essopalli and others Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

1116-19—Amin and D Bhogilal Amritlal Hossainbai widow Jehangir M and S.

577-22—Craigie B and C, Ramchandas Kalidas Amrani and Co. v Ganesh Hiranand Ratnani, Parmanand and Co.

LONG CAUSES.
COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

568-22—Mulla and M, W H Pulman and Co. v Co. v L L Telly and Co., Dalias and Co.

923-22—N C Dalal and Co., Narsidas Nathubhoy Vora v Rahimtooja Alibhai.

3078-22—Mulla and M, S C Khanmoutta and Co v Railway Locomotive, Ferreira and V.

3096-22—Tyabji D and Co, Virampur Manufacturing v Hasan Haji Ahmed, Engelow G W and Co.

3956-22—N C Dalal and Co, N Bucher and Co v Jiwanlal Ramavtal, Mulji Th. and Co.

3573-22—Chunis and K, Vallabhdas Ranchoddas v Shivnarayan Dunichand, Mehta and M.

4481-22—N C Dalal and Co., Wyndham Lloyd and Co. Ltd. v Matheran Steam Light Tramway Co. Ltd., Engelow G. W. and Co..

4374-21—Mulla and M, Chhaganlal Bhikhabhai v Saralali Esmailji Sugat, Payne and Co.

4375-21—Mulla and M., Vanamalidas Bhikhabhai v Saralali Esmailji Bhagat and another, Payne and Co., Pandia and Co.

3725-20—Bhaishanker K and G., C Framji and Co. v Noormahomed Hussein and Co., Edgelow G W and Co.

3591-22—Crawford B and Co., The Allahabad Bank Ltd. v James Kieth Fraser and v Payne and Co., Craigie B and C.

3659-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Sunderrao Gopinath Jayakar v Ramchandra Vinayak Oka, Dalmolker and Co.

2143-20—Dallas and Co., Kanji Premji v Krishnaji Keshrimal and another, Payne and Co.

3149-20—Dallas and Co., Kanji Premji v Krishnaji Keshrimal, Payne and Co.

3766-22—Thakoredas and Co., Chunilal Balmukundas v Somanji Cooverji and others, Mantri and Co.

3775-22—Jamsedji E and D., Prakaschand Motilal v Bawji Motichand and another, Amin and D., Jamshedji R. and D.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2459-22—Payne and Co, Sorab Jamsedji Contractor and anr v Darabshah Ardeshir Cooper, Thakoredas and D.

FOR CONSENT DECRETAL ORDER OF REFERENCE TO A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

1846-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Rustomji Bapuji Vachhagandhy v Hormusji Bezonji Khoty and ors, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

118-22—Craigie B and C, David Campbell Paton and ors v J N Singh and Co Ltd, Madhavji and Co.

4591-22—Captain and V, The Laxmi Flour Mills Ltd v Vicumchand Kapurchand, Parmanand Cl and J.

4578-21—Little and Co, J W Andrew Ltd v Gulabchand Hirji, Khimji P and Co.

COMMERCIAL.

ABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Jan. 20.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	—
,, ,, to Cont nent	15,000
Futures at New York Jan.	28.15+10
,, ,, ,, March	28.30+10
,, ,, ,, May	28.54+14
,, ,, ,, July	28.25+10
Spot Cotton at New York	28.40+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28 00+12
Futures at New Orleans March	27.95+15
,, ,, ,, May	27.97+13
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11 15/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	65 7/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 20.

Rentes 3 per cent	58 3 4
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/16
,, ,, 2 months hence	31 1/ 6
India bought steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rates 3 per cent since 17th July 1922.	£3
Interest day to day loans	7/8
,, ,, 7 day Market loans	1 3/8
Exchange Warsaw	135,000
,, Belgian	76,80
,, Athens	3,85,00

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 20.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/8
Hongkong	£ 118
National	£ 46 1/4
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£ 13 7/8
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	£ 88 1 4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 5/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 11/ 6
Consols 2 1/2 %	56 1 2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	66 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	57 3/4
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 115 1/2

EXCHANGE.

OnLondon at Paris .. Francs	—

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb. buyers	46
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb.	45/9
Australian Jan.-Feb. Sellers	52/3
Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb. near Value	26/2
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb Sellers	50/3
,, Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	—
Wheat Baru Ja .F.b, Sellers	—

Tone :—Steady.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Jan.-Feb, Nominal	£ 17 1/4
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, per ton	—
LINSEED Argentine Jan-Feb Buyers firmer	£ 17 1/8
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore per ton opened Firmer closed without change	—
LINSEED, Bombay per ton Jan.-Feb Nominal	£ 20
LINSEED Plate Export 44,000 Tons Jan-Feb Sellers	9 5/16
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Early Jan-Feb. Sellers	£ 16 7/8
TORIA RAPESEED—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F, Calcutta 16-18 Feb. Value	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar, Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay F-b-Mar. Sellers	21/1 1 2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar, Sellers	21/1 1/2
Cuban Sugar Feb-Mar Seilers	16/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar,	16 1/4
Plantations First Latex Crepe Jan.	17 1/8
Freight st Cts Cardiff to Bombay	13/9

Tone :—Steady Slow

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 63 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	7 /8
Hard spelter	29 3 4
Corrugated Sheet	£ 18 5/8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

January 22.

A further advance of 14 points has been reported in New York futures. Liverpool market was closed on Saturday. The market advanced on shorts covering and trade and commission houses buying, Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars New York friends Messrs. A. Noreen and Co. state in their latest circular as under :—

"The Census Report of yesterday placing the ginning to December 1st at 9,493,296 bales was practically ignored, although it is generally believed to indicate and we think with reason, that the Agricultural Bureau was too high in its recent estimate of 9,964,000 Bales

However in making up our occasional statistical comparisons we shall, until the question is settled, take the Bureau estimate as a basis, rather than our own of November 10th of 9,600,000 Bales, and we are doing so to-day in the following examination of the recent Census Report of Consumption and Exports to November 30th. We have had to estimate the imports to November 30th as the Bureau does not give them, and we have placed them at the same figure as last year; we have also estimated the imports for the balance of the season, also city crop, errors etc., but otherwise all figures are exactly as compiled by the Census Bureau.

Stocks on hand August 1st :—In consuming establishments 1922-23, 1,218,388, 1921-22, 1,111,147

In public storage and compresses 1922-23, 1,488,165, 1921-22 3,723,213.

Elsewhere (estimated) 1922-23, 125,000, 1921-22, 1,700,000.

Total for 1922-23, 2,831,553, 1921-22, 6,534,360.

Imports to November 30th 1922-23, 94,701. 1921-22, 94,701.

Ginned to November 30th 1922-23, 9,318,144, 1921-22 7,639,961.

Total counted supply to November 30th 1922-23 12,244,398, 1921-22 14,269,022.

Consumption to November 30 1922-23, 2,134,259, 1921-22 1,974,034.

Exports to November 30 1922-23, 2,286,445, 1921-22 2,425,184.

Total for 1922-23, 4,420,704, 1921-22 4,399,218.

Stocks in America December 1st 1922-23, 7,356,094, 1922-21 5,000,004.

Ginned after December 1st 1922-23, 645,856, 1922-21 337,317.

Imports after December 1st 1922-23, 257,220, 1921-22 257,220.

City crop, errors etc. 1922-23, 150,000, 1921-22 131,408.

Total for 1922-23, 1,053,076, 1922-21 726,445.

Total supply for December-July 1922-23, 8,876,770, 1921-22 10,596,249.

Consumption, December-July 1921-22, 3,935,786

Exports December-July 1921-22, 3,758,910.

Burnt entire season 1921-22 70,000.

Total for 1921-22, 7,764,696.

Stock on hand July 31st 1921-22, 2,831,553.

It will be seen that if American consumption and Exports from now on equal those of last year the stocks remaining in America on July 31st will be 1,112,074 Bales with say five or six weeks still to get through without new supplies of consequence reaching the mills.

We continue to feel that this showing points to the probability of higher prices in due course, but we believe the immediate future will be influenced by other factors. The rapid advance since our last seems to have been due principally to persistent circumstantial rumours or rather reports that were apparently well founded that the European political and financial troubles were to be promptly relieved by an enormous loan fathered by American bankers and backed by the good will and assistance of the American Government; the whole thing has been denied authoritatively, and whatever may be the inside history of the episode, it is now behind us, and it leaves the reparations question in just as dangerous a position as before and the cotton market saddled with a new ling interest that will probably liquidate on a further moderate reaction. We will await the completion of that liquidation before again taking the constructive side."

The Marwari Bazar opened steady for F. G. Mr. G. Broch April-Mry at Rs. 514½ and steadily declined to Rs. 511¼ on Offices selling. The prices improved to Rs. 515¼ on buying by Commission Houses and Marwari jobbers. and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 514½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 513. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 512½ and eased to Rs. 511½. The Bazar closed firm at Rs. 516¼ on free buying by a well known Indore Operator.

The M. G. Oomra January opened at Rs. 413 and fluctuated between Rs. 412 and Rs. 405½ the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 404½. There was very little doing in this contract. While March opened at Rs. 404½. A Japan House was a seller and the values eased to Rs. 402. On buying by Marwari Operators the market improved to Rs. 455 and the quotations at 4 p.m. was Rs. 454½ F. G. M. Bengal was Rs. 376 for January and Rs. 373 for March nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady and the inquiry was good

To-day's tenders are as follows :—

F. G. M. G. Bengal 200 Bales.

F. M. G. Oomra Berar 300 Bales.

F. M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 1 2,000 Bales.

F. M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 2 400 Bales

Total Tenders upto-date are as under :—

F. G. M. G. Bengal 1,900 Bales.

F M. G. Oomra Berar 1,900 Bales.

F. M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 1 5,200 Bales.

F. M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 2 600 Bales.

Total 9,600 Bales.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS, (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 22

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May		516 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		380
F. G. Bengal	March		376
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan		477
,, ,,	March		457

PATEL BROTHER'S REPORT.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 11 points up.

We have received the following cables from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, dated the 20th instant.

(1) 4 p.m.—New York telegraphs: We think well of making a straddle by buying July and selling October, New York at about present differences.

(2) 5-50 p.m.—Market very steady on trade buying, Commission houses buying and local shorts covering.

I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May		513
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		376
Fully ,, ,,	March		376
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		474
,, ,,	March.		453

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Description	Super-Fine	F	Goods	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	425	410	390	375
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	505	490	475	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	540	525	510	—
M. G. Central P, No. 2.	525	510	495	—

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Jan. 22.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi :—			
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	3
Tata	1	0	0
Elphinstone	1	1	3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches :—			
Rachael per lb.			
Standard per lb.	1	9	6
Century per lb.	1	9	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	10	0
Textile per lb.	1	9	6
Phoenix	1	9	6
Pearl	1	9	6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1	7	0
Elphinstone (Balti)	1	10	0
Jacob (Four Minar)	1	10	0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203 :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	11	0
Swan Finlay per lb.			
Pearl per lb.	1	9	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	11	0
Longcloth X quality :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	11	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	10	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	10	0
Pearl per lb.	1	9	6
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40 :—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	8	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	8	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.			
E. D. (Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1	7	6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1	7	6
Salita—			
Century per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	0
Grey Drill Century—			
No. 1125 per piece	15	0	0
No. 125 1/2 per lb.	13	12	0
Dhooties :—7. 8 and 9 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties :— 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	10	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Check 5 lbs Grey Drills :—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	12	0
Swan Finley per piece	6	12	0
Hindustan per piece.	7	0	0
Check 5 1-2 lb. Grey Drill :—			
Textile per piece	7	2	0
Pearl per piece.	7	8	0
Bleached Check :—			
Textile per piece			
Kasturchand per piece	8	8	0
Bombay United per piece	8	4	0
Black Check 5 lbs :—			
Textile per piece	9	0	0
Spring per piece			
E. D. Racheal	7	10	0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 22nd Jan. 1923.

	Markets Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1/16
Bank Demand	1-4 15/32
Doc Acceptance 3m /s	1-4 11/16
Fes Demand	465
American Dollars	316
Honkong Dollars	169
Shanghai	229
Japan	152
Singapore	172

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 22nd 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	31	0	0	7	11	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	49	0	0	7	8	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	51	0	0	7	14	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	8	0	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	12	0	10	4	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	4	0	10	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	10	0	13	2	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	4	0	12	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72	0	0	14	8	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69	0	0	13	14	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	68	0	0	13	10	0
Teelseed Black	62	0	0	12	12	0
Poppyseed, White	12	8	0	13	4	0
Groundnuts	64	0	0	13	0	0
Mowrasced	6	12	0	7	2	0
Barley	32	0	0	—	—	—
Castorseed	58	0	0	11	10	0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	36	0	0	5	3	6

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	7	8	9			
Linseed May	12	8	3			

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 4 p.m. on 20th Jan, 1921.

Cotton	31,639	Balet
Wheat	2,889	Cwt
Linseed	1,673	,,
Rape, etc.	3,673	,,
Gingellyseed	5,200	,,
Poppyseed	106	,,
Groundnuts	3,982	,,
Castorseed	3,482	,,
Bice	5,915	,,
Myrabollams	951	,,
Cottonseed	31,201	,,
Mowrasced	Nil	,,
Gram	73	,,
Juwar	1,209	,,
Masur	Nil	,,
Barley	Nil	,,
Bajra	42	,,
Coal	1648	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 22.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready—Rs. 26-3.

Bars Gold forward—Rs. 25-3.

Bars Gold 2nd settlement—Rs. 24-13.

Bars Silver ready—Rs. 82.

Bars Silver 1st settlement—Rs. 81-12.

Bars Silver 2nd settlement—Rs. 80-1.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 11/32.

Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 3/8.

On London—Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 7/16.

Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 15/32.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 11/16.

Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 9/16.

Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 19/32.

Tone of Exchange :—Steady but uncertain.

On Paris—Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 476.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 506.

Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 496.

On Japan—Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 152.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 147.

On Hongkong—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 169.

On Shanghai—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 229.

On Singapore—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 172.

On New York—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 314.

London Gold ready—sh. 89-6.

London Silver ready—d. 32-1.

London Silver forward—d. 31-1.

Tons of silver—India bought, China bought forward, Steady.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange :—Dol. 4.66-5/16.

French Exchange :—Frcs. 71.00.

Swiss Exchange :—Frcs. 25.00.

Belgium Exchange :—78.40.

Italian Exchange :—Liras. 97.10.

German Exchange :—Mrks. 86000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper—Rs. 57/8.

5 per cent. War Loan—Rs. 83.

4 per cent. Terminable Loan—96.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan—Rs. 78.

5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928—Rs. 100.

6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926—Rs. 99/4.

6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932—Rs. 99/12.

6½ Bombay Development Loan due 1935—Rs. 103/8.

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974—Rs. 67.

6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930—Re 94/8.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974—Rs 67.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49—Rs. 94/8.

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974—Rs. 67.

SHARES.

Market closed strong with several outside buying.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1330, India 91/8, Central 33/12, Tata Bank 14/12 and Eastern 78.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2400, Alliance 230, Apollo 51/4, Birla Mills 60, By.-Cotton 876, By.-Dyeing 1365, Bradbury 820, Century 672/8, Cent. India. 3245, Colaba Land 1940, Coorla 190, Crescent 417/8, Edw. Sassoon 410, Elphinstone 106/4, Fazulbhoy 1125, Gokak 205, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 592/8, Jamshed Mfg. 300, Kastoorchand 470, Kohinoor 1890, Madhavrao Scd. 140, M. Petit 3700, Meyer Sassoon 210, Morarji 5300, New Great 637/8, New City 530, Pabani 615, Pearls 892/8, Phoenix 840, Shapurji 220, Standard 2050, Simple 547/8, Swan 920, Swadeshi 3345, Tata Mill 765 and Vishnu Cotton 2000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 425, B. Burma 450, B. Burma N. I. 135, B. Tramway 107/8 Bt. Burma pet 7, B. Flour 1350, B. Steam 167/8, Bundi Cement 26 Ind. Cement 200 Katni Ord. 202/8, Katni Defd. 940, New India 21, Shivrajpur 30, Tata Iron Ord. 60, Tata Iron Defd. 195, Tata Hydro 730, Tata Oil 40 and Scindia Steam 8/12.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Jan. 22.

Name	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates
Indore Malwa	580	585	570	592-8
Colaba	—	..	—	1940
Crescent	412-8-0	..	—	420
Kohinoor	1865	1895	1855	1895
Nagpore Ordy.	3250	—	3190	3245
New Great	630	—	622-8-0	637-8
Pearl	875	895	..	897-8
Phoenix	—	—	—	840
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	870
Bombay Dyeing	1355	1365	1335	1367-8
Sir Shapoorji	216-4-0	..	215	220
Simplex	537-8-0	545	527-8-0	545
Swan	—	..	—	920
Swadeshi	3315	..	3305	3350
Century	655	670	—	670
Alcock	—	—	—	425
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	200
Katni Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	202-8
Katni Cement Defd.	—	—	—	940
Tata Steel Defd.	205	—	187-8 0	193-12
Tata Steel Ordy.	—	—	—	62-8
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	26
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	450
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	135
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	—	—	—	167-8
Bombay Electric Tramway.	107-8-0	—	—	107-8
Central India Mining	—	—	—	23
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	30

H. E. Viceroy distributed prizes at the Imperial Delhi Horse Show which concluded on Jan 20th. The successful competitors included Major Digby's Crepe De Chine (best horse) and Major Farran's Faith (best pony). The musical ride by the 11th Hussars was highly appreciated.

On information received a Deputy Superintendent of Police, Agra, searched the houses of some constables of the Government Railway Police on January 20th who were suspected of being in possession of property alleged to be stolen from the goods wagons in Tundla yard. A considerable property was found during the search, but the constables said that it was purchased by them. Mr. R. S. Bell, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, A section, Agra, is making enquiries into the matter which has caused a great sensation.—(A. P.).

Ex-Government Surplus Mechanical Transport.

LORRIES.

NAPIER (30 cwt.)
DAIMLER (30 cwt.)
PACKARD (30 cwt. & 5 tons.)
ALBION (3 tons.)
PEERLESS (3 tons.)
PIERCE ARROW (5 tons.)

30 Cwt.	3 Tons.	5 Tons.
Rs. 2,250.	Rs. 2,750.	Rs. 3,500.

IN LOT SALES AS LYING AT DEPOT.

UNUSED COVERS.

OUR STOCKS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING SIZES.

PNEUMATIC		SOLIDS
30× 3½	28×3	920×771×110
30× 3	26×2½	900×751×100
935×135	26×2¼	40×5
895×135		34×3½
920×120		
820×120		

LOT PRICES.

PNEUMATIC	SOLIDS
MOTOR TYRES Rs. 25 each.	Rs. 50 each.
CYCLE TYRES Rs. 10 each.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

3-TON JACKS	Rs 10 each.
STEPNEY WHEELS	Rs. 5 ,,
FORD SPRINGS	Rs. 10 ,,
MOTOR BICYCLE SPARE PARTS IN CASE FOR WHICH OFFERS ARE INVITED	ARIEL A. J. STEVENS DOUGLAS

Slough Syndicate (India) Ltd.

(Incorporated in Gwalior.)

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Latest Improved Fountain Pen never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper.

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TESTIMONIALS.—ZANGI has faultlessly and faithfully served me for the last 5 or 6 years.—Buddhi Ballab, Accountant. Nainital.

2. ZANGI bought in 1917 works very satisfactorily even now. Please send one more ZANGI, Medium Broad.—S. G. Pillai, Mansif, Madras Presidency.

3. The 3 ZANGI pens have proved to be of very good type workmanship. Please send per return 2 more. W. F. Sa. Gore, Railway Sores, Iraq.

ALLENBY'S FAILURE IN EGYPT.

ZAGHLULIST ON CAUSE OF MURDERS

The sham of the "independent" State of Egypt, set up by Britain last year, is revealed in the proclamation issued on Mail Week, by Field-Marshal Lord Allenby. As reported in the "Daily Herald," Lord Allenby, having protested against the murder of Dr. Robson, states that he himself, and not the Egyptian Government, was responsible for the proclamation of martial law.

"Egyptians must show themselves capable of establishing tranquility and good order," he says, if they desire that martial law should cease.

He declares also that "the past 10 months have witnessed a proof of the sincerity of Great Britain, in the rapid withdrawal of British Government."

"Sincerity, forsooth!" said Dr. Hamed Maamud, the representative in Britain of Zaglul Pasha, the exiled Egyptian Nationalist, to a "Daily Herald" representative yesterday.

"The British policy declares Egypt to be independent, and at the same time provides for the soldiery of a foreign Power to be in legalised and permanent occupation of the whole country. It declares that Egyptians shall at once be completely free in their political activities—and then for a year fines, imprisons, or exiles every Egyptian leader who dares to express an opinion contrary to the policy of Lord Allenby. Is this sincerity? Is it liberality? I have read in your literature of Mr. Pecksnix. I have read in your journals of Prussianism. Lord Allenby seems to me to combine in his policy the qualities of both."

Dr. Mahmud asked if Lord Allenby laid the blame for the murder on Zaghul Pasha and his exiled colleagues. He expressed his detestation, in common with all other Egyptian Nationalists, of the murders, and continued :—

"Will the military mind never grasps that it is martial law with its clumsy and cruel methods that causes outrages like the murder of Dr. Robson? It has never been shown that any one of these murders had the slightest connection with politics at all. But if any of them had, the most certain thing in the world would be that they were a protest against the outrage of martial law. Did the Black-and-Tans and the reign of terror make peace in Ireland? Will Lord Allenby and a foreign soldiery make peace in Egypt?"

"In the person of Lord Allenby to-day," concluded Dr. Maamud, "England is assuming in Egypt the role of the despot. Month after month the iron rule grows sterner; month after month the resistance to it grows stronger—although it is moral and not material in its expression.

"Lord Allenby ought to fail, has failed, and will continue to fail. When will the British people awake to that fact?"

RLY. MANAGEMENT

NON-PARTY MEETING OF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

At a non party meeting of the members of the Legislative Assembly held this evening at the Raisin's Hotel under the presidency of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy it was unanimously resolved to vote in the Legislative Assembly for the State-Management of the Railways. The meeting, also expressed the desire that if the Government brought earlier the question of the separation of the railways budget from the general budget the members should press for a decision being first taken on the future management of the Railways.

The Democratic Party elected Mr. Venkatapathi Raju an dMr. K. C. Neogi as Joint Secretaries. Mr. P. Ginwala was reelected Chief-whip. Three other Whips were appointed, namely, Bhai Manshing, Mr. Ahmed Buksh and Mr. Agnihotri.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Municipal elections are drawing near. The franchise has been extended to all persons who are living in Bombay, and paying a monthly rental of rupees ten or residing in a place which would fetch that amount of rent. All of them have to exercise the franchise and elect their representatives to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. It is needless to say that the voters must understand the value of the franchise and the consequences of exercising their franchise in a blind way or through the influence of those who want to exploit their ignorance. They should clearly understand the nature of the work which has got to be done by the Municipal Councillors and judge for themselves whether any particular candidate has the ability to do that work. They should not be carried away by high promises nor should they allow themselves to be influenced or pressed by other influences. They ought to know that Act No. 39 of 1920 (An Act to provide for the punishment of malpractices in connection with election etc.) applies to all elections and including Municipal elections also. This Act is drafted on the model of the English Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act 1884 wherein practices considered to be corrupt and illegal are defined. The Voters should therefore not only withstand such undue influences, but should expose them in the interests of.

THE PURITY OF EL[illegible]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 22.

S S Iwatusen Maru, Umeda, Newport.
S S Winkneld, Brooks, Chittagong.
S S Braunfels, Theyer, Antwerp.
S S Pencarrow, Lowry, Barry.

S S Iwatesan Maru:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Iwatesan Maru, 4,104 tons, Captain Y Umeda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport, with ballast.

S S Winkfield:—The B I S N Company's steamer Winkneld, 3,193 tons, Captain J J Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Chittagong, with a general cargo.

S S Braunfels: The W & A Graham Company's steamer Braunfels, 3,558 tons, Captain J A Theyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp with a general cargo.

S S Pencarrow:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Pencarrow, 2,955 tons, Captain J H Lawry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, with a cargo of managnese ore.

DEPARTURE.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Alness, Rees, Dunkirk.
S S Beme, Reed, Rangoon.
S S Suveric, Newton, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer City of Rangoon for Liverpool.
Steamer Pencarrow for Dunkirk.

S S Alness:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Alness, 2,215 tons, Captain G D Rees, will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S S Beme:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain C F S Reed, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S S Suveric:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Suveric, 4,011 tons, Captain Newton, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, JANUARY 22.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Karagala 3647 Africa 24/1, M M & Co.
3 Malwa 5904 London 3/2 M M & Co.
5 Carara 3889, N.F., N.F., M M & Co.
7 Transtenfels, 2323, Hamburg, N F. Graham and Co.
9 Sicilia, 4188 Shanghai, 24/1 M M & Co.
9 Braunfels 3553 Antwerp N F Graham & Co.
11 Kamakura Maru, 3644, 25/1 N Y Kaisha.
12 Scindia, 3247, Liverpool, 19/1 Graham & Co.
12 City Rangoon 4272 Kachi NF K N & Co.
13 Anglo Colombian 533 Dunkirk 1/2, T M & Co.
17 Antor 2268 Hull, 27/1 Scindia S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Massilia 3251 Liverpool 3/2 Graham & Co.
2 Hungaria 4207 Trieste 1/2 L Triestino.
5 Chinese Prince 3929 Hull N F S S N Co.
6 Bengal Maru 3266 Kobe N Y Kaisha.
16 Farignana 2284, Genoa, 31/1 M Italiana.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Muroran Maru 3257 Japan 3/2 N Y Kaisha.
B Dogra 3281 Java 27/1 T M & Co.
C & P Barala 1899. Basra 25/1. M M & Co.
D & E Burma Maru 2822, Japan, 24/1, O S Kaisha.
F Alipore, 3341, Japan, 26/1 M M & Co.
G Jalatarang, 1463, N. F. N.F. Scindia S N Co.
H Warora, 1336, Busreh, N.F., M M Co.
N Alness, 2235, Dunkirk, N.F., Scindia S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-i-Hnd due about 26th January, Agent P and O Co
Khyber due about 2nd February P & O Co.
Narkunda due about 9th Feb., P & O Co.
Caledonia due about 16th Feb., P & O Co.
Devanha due about 23rd Feb., P & O Co.
China due about 2nd March., P & O Co.
Moldevia due about 9th March P and O. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Masula about 27th January) Agent B I Mundra (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Pruth (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Domala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macnab due about 22nd January, Agent J F Co.
Trafford Hall due about 23rd January, Agent K N Co
Melford Hall due about 2nd February Agent K N Co.
Clan Maldoch due about 15th February, Agent J F Co.
Clan Mackeller (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Sinclair (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Vindelia (not fixed) Agent Graham Co.
City of Karachi (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Circassia (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
Clan Ogelvy (not fixed) Agent, F J Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 8h February Agent Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Urbine due about 23rd January, Agent J F. Co.
City of Florence (not fixed) Agent J F Co.,
Aristo (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Gutenfels due about 24th January, Agent Graham Co.
Trelevan (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM ROTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 23rd January, Agent D Sassoon Co.
Ridderkerk due about 10th February, Agent D Sassoon Co.
Koudekirk due abouf 3rd March, Agent D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sirena due about 28th Jan., Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Westminster, 23rd January, Agent Graham Co.
City of Benares due about 12th February Agent Graham Co.
Eastern Knight (not fixed) Agent Volkert Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Ava Maru due about 27th January Agent N Y K.
Himalaya Maru due about 27th January, Agent O S K.
Saigon Maru due about 30th January, Agent O S K.
Luzon Maru due about 5th Feb., Agent O S K.
Salibia Maru due about 12th February,

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 9th February, Agent P and O Co.
Macedonia due about 23rd February, Agent P and O Co.
Nagpore due about 3rd Feb., Agent P & O Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Nalders due about 26th January, Agent P and O Co.
Macedonia due 23rd February Agent P & O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.,

Karanga due about 27 January, Agent B I S N Co.
Korea due about 11th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Accra (not fixed), Agent D M Khandavani. Agent O. S. K.
Taroba due about 25th February Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 22.

S S Massilia for Liverpol—22 bales Ind wool raw N Vazir & Sons; 70 bales Ind wool raw S J Malliromal; 59 bales Ind wool raw Meyer Nissim; 200 bales clean cotton fly V A Save; 125 bales Nagpur cottons Dwadkar & Co; 625 bales Ind cotton raw F F Campbell & Co Ltd; 2000 cwt myrabollams B Damji & Co Ltd; 2000 cwt oilcakes Goria Ltd. 2091 cwt oilcakes Baskara Hari Lale; 730 bales Ind cotton raw Volkart Bros; 200 cwt dill seed A Durst.

S S Massilia for Barcelona—80 bales Ind cotton raw F F Campbell & Co Ltd.

S S Massilia for Marseilles—165 bales Ind cotton raw Volkart Bros; 160 bales Ind cotton raw F F Campbell & Co L d.

S S Malwa for London—1000 cwt myrabollams Damji & Co; 20 bales f lamb skin for fur H A Aminoff; 9 bales f lamb skin for fur E D Mohomedoff; 6 bales f wool carpets H A Aminoff; 20 bales cowhides tamed V Madhowji & Sons.

S S Anglo-Colombian for Marseilles—200 cwt groundnut Volkart Bros; 1600 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 640 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros. 400 cwt noix d'anacarten Volkart Bros; 1750 ton manganese ore King & King & Co.

S S Anglo-Colombian for Dunkirk—1200 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 168 bales Ind raw cotton Ralli Bros; 55 bales Ind raw cotton N M Pochowalla.

S S Anglo-Colombian for Hull—2000 cwt castor seed Goria Ltd.

S S Alceso for Hull—3400 cwt groundnut Strauss & Co Ltd.

S S Iwatsaw Maru for Barcelona—428 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 600 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.; 200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Marienfels for Antwerp—28 cases dry casings A D Meyer.

S S Frankenfels for Hamburg—55 bales clean cotton fly Gordha & Co; 50 bales clean cotton fly Walmer & Co.

S S Frankenfels for Breman—440 bales Ind raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Frankenfels for Antwerp—4 cases e pointed books Thos Cook & Son.

S S Brownfels for Ghent—275 bales Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha; 110 bales Ind cotton raw K Visram & Co; 220 bales Ind cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd. 110 bales Ind cotton raw Volkart Bros; 660 bales Ind cotton raw Patel Bros

S S Brownfels for Antwerp—3000 cwt linseed cakes Volkart Bros; 200 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 55 bales Ind raw cotton N M K Kaisha; 750 ton Ind manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate

S S Hungaria for Venice—110 bales clean cotton waste C Peraj & Co; 330 bales Ind raw cotton N M K Kaisha; 300 bales Ind raw cotton F F Campbell & Co Ltd.

S S Hungaria for Trieste—5000 cwt groundnut seed Volkart Bros; 355 bales Ind raw cotton F F Campbell & Co Ltd; 112 bales Ind raw cotton Ralli Bros; 110 bales Ind raw cotton A Kayani & Co.

S S Chinese Prince for Havre—1400 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros. 55 bales Ind raw cotton T M Kaisha; 168 bales Ind raw cotton Ralli Bros; 1295 bales Ind raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S City of Rangoon for Antwerp—728 bales Ind raw cotton Ralli Bros; 14000 cwt mowra seed Ralli Bros; 1741 bales Ind raw cotton Volkart Bros; 220 bales Ind cotton K Devchand & Co.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong—8 cases sharkfins B P Balikoka; 19 cases sharkfins A Akbaralli.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe—200 bales Ind raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kamakura Maru for Shanghai—400 bales Ind raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kamakura Maru for Kobe—350 bales Ind raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Kamakura Maru for Osaka—30 cases Ind condments Poonjiajee & Co.

S S Andes Maru for Kobe—100 bales Ind raw cotton M H Hirji & Co.

S S Andes Maru for Yokkaichi—500 bales Ind raw cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Quilox for Kobe—1000 bales Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha; 100 bales Ind cotton raw H Kujis & Co. 2500 bales Ind cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales Ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Quilox for Yokkaichi—500 bales Ind raw cotton N M K Kaisha. 2000 bales Ind raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Quilox for Osaka—1000 bales Ind raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai—1200 bales Ind raw cotton E D Sassoon & Co; 1000 bales Ind raw cotton N M K Kaisha; 2000 bales Ind raw cotton R D Tata & Co Ltd; 1500 bales Ind raw cotton C Bomanjee & Co; 4000 bales Ind raw cotton Sassoon J David & Co Ltd.

S S Jeypore for Kobe—900 bales Ind raw cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Bowie Maru for Shanghai—1800 bales Ind raw cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Bengal Maru for Kobe—200 bales Ind raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Bengal Maru for Yokohama—400 bales Ind raw cotton T M K Kaisha.

S S Bengal Maru for Osaka—24 bales Ind raw cotton Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

S S Warfield from London, Agents B I S N Company—129 cases paper; 75 bales paper; 10 cases tooth paste. 40 cases toilet soap; 200 cases soft soap; 28 cases drugs; 177 cases wine; 25 cases rum; 30 cases brandy; 20 cases beer; 67 cases vinegar; 325 cases gin; 42 cases vibrona. 60 cases cator oil; 40 cases syrup; 100 cases gripe water; 10 cases mineral water; 98 cases medicines; 400 d disinfecting fluid; 153 cases oil varnish; 60 cases black varnish; 50 cases whisky; 50 cases salt; 20 cases epsain salt. 30 cases barley; 14 cases infants food; 16 packages syrup of figs; 82 cases biscuits; 14 cases sauce; 77 cases emulsion; 183 cases boot polish. 51 cases cigarettes; 76 cases meds; 65 cases nails; 25 cases cotton laces; 200 cases glaxo; 48 cases ink; 100 cases sulphate of copper; 44 d calcium chloride. 2300 casks cement; 3111 kegs paint; 40 cases dry colour; 400 kegs w lead; 40 kegs zinc paint. 123 kegs white zinc paint; 40 cases lamp black; 13 cases quinine; 126 bags dog spikes; 32 cases safety cartridge; 800 reels mill board discos. 270 cases tiles; 5636 earthenware pipes.

S S Vita from Basrah, Agents B I S N Company—554 bales cotton; 138 bags rice; 306 bags sugar; 10 cases confectionary; 188 bags potatoes; 112 bags cummin seed; 865 bags bazri; 50 bags wheat; 552 bags wheat-flour. 350 bags gram; 1203 bags g dhall; 69 bags rapeseed; 19 bags castor seed; 79 bags apricots; 1127 baskets wet dates; 2000 baskets nagif dates; 1000 baskets zadi dates; 549 bundles skin dates. 33 bags almonds; 100 bags beans; 24 bags galls; 75 bags specie.

ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTION.

In accordance with the prescribed regulations, Captain E. V. Sassoon has been returned unopposed to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the Bombay Millowners' Association constituency as the result of the bye-election in that constituency necessited by the resignation of Mr. N. B. Saklatwala.

The Traffic Superintendent of Trichinopoly M. S. M. Railway wires:—The line between Talaimanna and Colombo has been restored. Passengers for Colombo now travel via Dhanushkodi as usual.

Mr. Abhyankar, Barrister, has been coopted a member of the Committee appointed at Gaya by the Congress Khilafat Swaraj party to draft the regulations and programme of the party. The Committee meets at Bombay on the 27th instant and not on the 20th instant as originally settled. Mr. Abhyankar leaves for Bombay on the 26th instant.

INCREASING EXPENDITURE.

AND NO AMENITIES,

CORPORATION AS DUMPING GROUND FOR UNEMPLOYED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding, when the budget estimates again came in for discussion. The general tone of the criticism was that the expenditure was fast outstripping their income and if nothing were done to check it, the Corporation would have to go bankrupt, or "shut up their shop." as Mr. Patel said. Mr. Patel said he and his friends were going to fight on every item of the budget and it would be for the Municipal Commissioner to justify the expenditure. The amendment he moved, referring the estimates back to the Standing Committee to be brought down to the actuals of 1920-1921, was ruled out of order, as the income side of the budget had to be passed by the end of the month.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, resuming the budget discussion, said one feature of the budget that had struck him most was the depleted balances, which now stood at Rs. 12½ lakhs as compared to Rs. 52 lakhs in 1917-18, and that in spite of an increased income of a crore of rupees. Their expenditure had outstripped their income and there was now a deficit. Since 1917-18 their expenditure had gone up by 196 lakhs, and yet he would be a bold man who would say that the city in 1923 was better in point of lights, water supply, roads and sanitation. Now they had a deficit of nearly seven lakhs. That was what was called the rakes' progress. But the death rate had not gone down, and they had not got better roads. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 15 six years ago, Rs. 20 three years ago and it was Rs. 25 now, which meant that in six years it had gone up by 60 per cent. and no additional amenities had yet been provided in any department. All that was due to indifference on their part to increased expenditure. About 103 lakhs their income were spent by way of interest and sinking charges. He complained there was a large staff of tempodary engineers on the Tansa works, most of whom had no qualifications whatever. They had no work for five months in a year and yet they get their full pay and enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent at the expense of the Corporation Some of the engineers were merely employed, without any qualifications, because they were members of some social body, or for their war work. While he had full sympathy with these men, he protested that the Corporation should not be made a dumping ground for these people. The Corporation were paying about Rs. 4 lakhs to Government for medical charges, and they did not know what was being done by Government in the matter, otherwise, they could not have had the scandals of June last when many men were turned out of the hospital. They wanted to get all the information from Government when they made this payment to them, and he was going to move a resolution to that effect. Of course, he did not want to start a "no payment of taxation" or civil disobedience, campaign in this regard, but they would have to consider about it gradually.

"SHUT UP SHOP."

Mr. V. J. Patel said the budget really covered more than Rs. 10 crores and not Rs. 3 crores, as stated by some of the members, for the [illegible] much lively discussion on the budget, but after all their scrutiny of the budget was of the loosest character. All they could do was to change an item here or there and they could not do anything more than that. They were entirely at the mercy of the executive in regard to matters of income and expenditure, and it was a delusion if they thought they could control expenditure in any way. Last year they had provided for 90 lakhs over the expenditure of the previous year and this year they had again provided 45 lakhs more for expenditure. If their expenditures were to increase in that way they would be heading towards disaster. They had a retrenchment committee and he had said on one of them for a number of times, and he had not been able to find out even one anna which they could reduce. He thought the expenditure of the Schools Committee was not at all checked and it was monstrous. There was nobody to check the expenditure of about Rs. 24 lakhs and there was only a man getting Rs. 150 whose accounts were final and were accepted. He thought the properties in the city were grossly underestimated and if a committee were appointed an addition of several lakhs could be made to their income. He feared that the only method of reducing their expenditure was that adopted by the Provincial Legislative Council, that was to say, reduce the expenditure by a lump sum of say fifty lakhs and ask the executive to manage in the best way possible.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.

The Commissioner said the retrenchment Committee had been referred to and Mr. Mody had already admitted that they could not suggest any reduction, in spite of the fact that every information was supplied to them by the executive. On the other hand a slight increase was recommended by the Committee. They could not retrench without the minutest enquiry, although he admitted retrenchment was quite possible. He was going to bring in proposals in that direction shortly and in the Health Department he was going to recommend a retrenchment. But it was impossible to reduce the expenditure wholesale without decreasing efficiency. Complaint was made that they had underestimated the assessment figures, but he feared that he had really done his best to overestimate them this year, contrary to their previous practice, for rents were going down. But he had increased the income under this head by Rs. 16 lakhs. He thought if they appointed two gentlemen on Rs. 5,000 per month to assist the assessors it would be a fine commercial proposition, for they could be able to increase their income by several lakhs. He was sure that many properties were underestimated, as merchants generally kept two sets of books, one to be show at the time of assessment and another at the time of the sale of the property. As regards Dr. Viegas' suggestion, the Health Officer had told him that the Corporation need not spend the amount suggested by Dr. Viegas. He must have a technical adviser in regard to accounts and the Corporation could not take away his Chief Accountant and put him under the Corporation. The Corporation had got auditors and they were doing good work. There were many instances where the Commissioner had gone against the Chief Accountant when the latter had said that a particular matter was in the discretion of some department and he had come to the Corporation for their sanction. About the motor cars supplied to the officers of the Corporation, he said the Corporation thought that it was best to buy good cars, so that they could be economical in the end. The Government paid Rs. 250 to their officers for keeping cars, while the Corporation only paid Rs. 200 per month. It was better for them to supply their officers with cars than pay them an allowance of Rs. 200 per month. With regard to roads he was as big as that of the Government of Bombay! Really speaking out of the three crores of their income they were only spending one crore on their public services. He for one was not going to vote for the budget, unless the Commissioner justified every item of expenditure. They were going to move amendment to every item and the executive had to justify the expenditure. His object was to bring down the expenditure to the level of 1920-21. They would have to go in for very substantial retrenchment in every direction, otherwise, they would have to go in for substantial increases in taxation, if they were to "run the show." The Commissioner was telling him the other day that in four or five years they would have to spend 30 to 35 crores. Why not then tell the people that it was better to "shut up shop" and go away? He was going to put his foot down on every item of expenditure and every new loan. He wanted to know whether separate notices would be required if he wanted to move an amendment to every item of old and new expenditure. H was surprised to learn from the Schools Committees report that they were going to spend Rs. 54 per head on free compulsory education; his idea was that Rs. 15 to 16 per head has about enough but Rs. 54, he could not help thinking, was too much. The Corporation must take some measures to check the drink evil, otherwise he was afraid the health of the people would never improve. He wanted a sum of Rs. 50,000 for taking measures towards that end. He wanted seven public libraries in the city and also seven Ayurvedic dispensaries to be established and he also wanted the Municipality to examine the latter question thoroughly and make a report in the matter. He promised the President that it would take months to pass this budget, with the amendments which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. K. F. Nariman were going to move, and, therefore, the best thing was to refer the budget back to the Standing Committee for reconsideration. He moved an amendment that the budget estimates be referred back to the Standing Committee with instructions that the expenditure should, wherever possible, be brought down to the actuals of 1920-21 and that the budget estimates could be prepared and submitted to the Corporation within one month and that the retrenchment committee should be asked to submit its report to the Standing Committee within fifteen days.

Mr. Motivala seconded.

The President ruled the motion out of order, as the income side of the budget had to be passed by the 31st January.

AT THE MERCY OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Mr. H. P. Mody was glad there was so

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SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES.
MR. KHARE has now returned to Bombay and is taking pupils again in French, German and Italian. He has now the help of two assistants. Please inquire at Mr. Khare's, Broacha Building, Princess Street.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, January 23, 1923.

THE SLOUGH OF DESPOND.

Sir Basil Blackett, the new Finance Member, has assumd charge of his portfolio. But what will he do with it? Notwithstanding all Lord Reading's assurances to the contrary, the finances of India to-day are in such a state of chaos that Sir Basil will need to be that rare being, a financial genius who is also capable of close personal attention to the most trifling details of financial administration, if he is to succeed in evolving order and arrangement out of the prevailing chaos and confusion. The war and its aftermath have been blamed by Sir Malcom Hailey as the sole cause of the confusion created by his own incompetent handling of the finances and by his own inability to realise the true interests of India. The only parallel that we can find to the task that Sir Basil will have to attempt is that of Wilson, struggling to rehabilitate the finances of India after the nightmare and extravagance of the Mutiny period. But the greatest service rendered by Wilson lay not so much in the detailed improvements in financial administration, as in his endeavour to state clearly and establish firmly the guiding elementary principles of Indian finance. Whatever may have been the subsequent fate, in the next two generations, of the principles he sought to establish, it must be admitted to the credit of the first generation of the Indian administrators under the Crown that they minced no words in laying down that the finances of India must be administered entirely in the interests of India, that there should be no distinction on racial grounds in the tax-burdens imposed, that the spending departments of the Government should be subjected to the greatest vigilance so as to guarantee, as far as was possible under the peculiar circumstance of the government of one country by, and in the name of, the people of another, that the benefit of the former alone should be held as the test of excellence in financial administration.

These principles are axiomatic though they have been systematically ignored and defied under the Hailey regime of unbridled wastefulness; and Sir Basil has his work cut out for him in attending first to the rescue of these principles from under the debris of official camouflage that has characterised the financial administration of the past few years. To give but one prominent example: The Viceroy referred the other day at Calcutta to the need of revenue being properly safeguarded in the impending revision of the fiscal policy of the Government. If Sir Basil is content to be only a second fiddle to the Viceroy, he will find no difficulty in repeating the parrot-cry of revenue needs, and thereby setting at nought the true interests of the people of India in redrafting the tariff policy of the Government. Government are obliged to raise the cry of revenue because they are unable, or must be presumed to be unable, to check the growing volume of wasteful expenditure. Sir Basil must see whether this confession of inability does not involve an ignominious surrender to the Military Department, who, now aware that the axe may be applied to their Department, are impressing everybody, from the Viceroy downwards, into their service, to save the military expenditure intact from the impending cuts, however mild, of the Inchcape Committee. For an honourable gentleman, the only course open, in such circumstances, is, if the expenditure cannot be curtailed so as to be within reasonable margin of the revenues that can most economically be raised from the people, to resign his post. We do not know if Sir Basil Blackett would adopt that course. But we must warn him against the easy mistake of assuming that, because expenditure at a given figure is said to be incapable of reduction, revenues must be raised to meet it by a sacrifice, if necessary, of the interests of the country for a generation or more. The viceregal onslaught on the findings of the Fiscal Commission is a portent of the most ominous disaster to this country, which, instead of reconciling it to British rule as being essentially founded upon a sense of justice, will make it feel increasingly resentful at this juncture, when all the leading nations of the world are re-drafting their tariff arrangements with a view to accord more and more protection by fiscal measures to their local industries, India should be denied that modicum of fiscal assistance which has been so haltingly and hesitatingly recommended by the Fiscal Commission. If this is done, Indians will feel—and with good reason—that this country exists, not for the benefit of its own people but to provide opportunities for the relief of unemployment in Britain and to make a convenient dumping-ground for the British manufacturer. There is already a legacy of deep distrust in this connection since the days of the cotton excise duties.

But while warning Sir Basil that his task will not be accomplished if he does not keep a most watchful eye upon the expenditure side of the Indian balance-sheet, and that the insistent demands for more revenues are apt to conceal sinister forces at work to the grave prejudice of this country, we must also remind him that revenue cannot possibly be raised, even in proportion to the diminished expenditure, (assuming against probabilities a substantial reduction as the result of the Inchcape recommendations), if the adjustment of the revenue proceeds on a fundamentally vicious principle. The Indian revenue is collected on lines utterly unsocial and unscientific. There is a grave disproportion between the burdens of the direct tax-payers and those of the indirect tax-payers. There is a radical injustice in the assessment even of the oldest of all taxes in India,—the land revenue—in many provinces, which must be reformed before the Indian tax-system can be expected to yield revenues in proportion. But the forces of prejudice and vested interests arrayed against these proposals are so vast that we doubt if any foreigner, with the best of brains and intentions, can tackle these questions with any hope of success. Sir Basil, of course, will not be presented with this aspect of the case in the form we have given it. But even he cannot overlook the need for considering the question of provincial contributions, which, at bottom, is nothing but a demand, vague and formless and unconscious though it may be, for the movement, prompted by the necessity for projects of social amelioration, which the Provincial Governments cannot hope to undertake, so long as they remain chained to the chariot-wheel of the most extravagant of Central Governments in the world. And there is no satisfactory way of dealing with this question without rewriting the entire expenditure side of the financial organisation as it stands to-day. The problem of provincial contributions is, however, one among a host of others that would claim the attention of the Indian Finance Member worth his salt, and backed by the moral support of the people of the country. Another instance would be supplied, if wanted, by the need to revise the currency legislation of India. This, like the question of provincial contributions, is capable of being regarded merely as a matter of detail, not involving any great fundamental principles of finance. And yet there is hardly a branch of our financial organisation in which the fundamental principles of the science have been so flagrantly set at naught as in the case of the Indian currency system. That system ought to have been based on foundations most conducive to the growth and encouragement of Indian trade and industry. Instead, it has been framed on lines calculated most effectively to penalise Indian industry and trade. Currency and banking organisation in any country must be worked for the benefit of the community. In India they have been worked, primarily, to facilitate the remittance of the foreign obligations of the Government, which, in spite of the obvious dangers and uneconomy of accumulating such obligations, have been steadily increased notwithstanding all protests, and still go on increasing. The result is that the question of the reform of the Indian currency system cannot possibly be approached without taking into account the requirements of the Government, and these only. After two years of silent submission to the charge of instituting "organised loot" by means of their currency changes, Government have recently restarted the sales of Council Bills in London, to obtain for the Secretary of State the necessary funds for the payment of the "Home" charges. But the new start is entirely lacking in any confession of the weakness of the old system, in any admission of the need to reform, in any recognition of the principle involved in making such changes. It is one more indication of the most disastrous hand-to-mouth policy which has characterised the Government of India for the last five years, and we have no reason to feel sanguine at the appointment of Sir Basil to the Finance Membership in the hope that he will rehabilitate the discredited and disorganised system of public finance in this country, lacking as he does the moral support of the country, which only an Indian financier in a self-governing India could possess.

UNDIGNIFIED AND PETULANT.

In the course of his address to the Muslim Students' Union on Saturday Dr. Paranjpye said that one must have read the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, the Southborough Committee's Report, the recent Government of India Act and the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee before one could pronounce the Reforms inadequate, disappointing or unsatisfactory and say that diarchy has proved a failure. This is one of the facile generalisations in which Dr. Paranjpye's speech abounded and which characterises the Liberal mentality. There is, of course, substance in what Dr. Paranjpye said, but what he conveniently ignores is the demand and need of India by the test of which alone can any "Reforms" be judged. What India needs and what India demands is the substance of Swaraj and not an instalment of it, granting the Reforms are a genuine instalment. This being the case, surely it does not need a very close examination of the voluminous camouflage of the literature to which Dr. Paranjpye referred to realise that India has not got what she wanted. Besides the taste of the pudding is in the eating of it and Dr. Paranjpye's fellow-Liberals, not excluding the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri and Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, will tell him in what a fool's paradise he lives if he imagines that the Reforms are not inadequate, disappointing and unsatisfactory and that diarchy has not proved a failure. Apart from this and similar other lapses, with much that Dr. R. P. Paranjpye said in his lecture we heartily agree and we especially endorse his insistence on a proper equipment for leadership and the supreme need of honesty in politics. We are also one with him in holding that popularity may be purchased at the price of one's convictions and that it requires an equal amount of courage, to court unpopularity for the sake of convictions to, say, going to the jail in the footsteps of others, if not greater. But while conceding all this and even more, we are compelled to say with regret that the tone of the lecture could have been more dignified and less petulant than it was, especially when it was addressed to impressionable students. There was also no need to rake up dying embers. Dr. Paranjpye also knows very well that "convictions" like "patriotism" can be exploited for meaner ends. Just as "patriotism" has been the last refuge of many a scoundrel in every country, so also "convictions" have often become the refuge of the grabber, the coward and the traitor. During the war there was the genuine conscientious objector as well as the slacker. So it is as profitless to deride the "patriotism" of one's political opponents as to applaud the "convictions" of not a few of one's own friends. By all means let us insist on honesty, in public no less than in private life, and there has been no greater examplar in this regard than Mahatma Gandhi. It is petty-mindedness which seeks to pick holes in another's coat while being blind to one's own glaring shortcomings.

Notes of the Day

The Rake's Progress.

The French in Ruhr are proceeding from one wrong step to another, evidently not knowing where to stop—just as the Germans did when they violated Belgian neutrality at the beginning of the last War. The rake's progress which the French are making has alarmed even France's friend Italy and the latter is sounding a note of warning of the disaster that is ahead not merely for France but for all Europe. France claims to act in the name of the "Allies", though only Belgium is solidly with her and Spain is giving but half-hearted support. Great Britain is remaining coldly aloof, disapproving of Franco-Belgian excesses but not taking any active steps to prevent the same. But obviously she cannot remain for long a passive spectator of the orgy of international violence which the world is witnessing at the present hour. She will be drawn into the arena and will be compelled to play her part. As the "Manchester Guardian" points out, Great Britain's own rights are being infringed by the French army of occupation. Will the British Cabinet tamely acquiesce in the French excesses? They must protest and protest effectively. The arrest of German officials and even peaceful civilians, who owe no allegiance to France and who are threatened by their own Government with condign punishment for disloyalty to Germany, is an outrage on international morality, no less reprehensible than the outrages committed by the Kaiserian Government. The moral conscience of the world will refuse to acknowledge the right of the French Government to punish peaceful German citizens for the default of the German Government. The present affords a fine opportunity to Great Britain to justify her former claim to stand by the rights of nations as well as individuals regardless of the sacrifice involved. There is no necessity for her to make an armed intervention for the purpose. Let her condemnation of French excesses be as sincere and unmistakable as was her condemnation of German outrages in Belgium and France, and she may be sure that as the mouthpiece of the moral conscience of the world, she will yet compel the French to arrest their mad career in Germany.

The Murder-Game.

We call the attention of our readers to the statement, which we publish elsewhere, in a Reuter's telegram that, according to Greek figures, the Muslim population of Macedonia and Epirus has been reduced since 1912, when the Greeks first invaded it, from somewhere near a million and a half to "only 182,000." As that is really nothing as compared with the one million three hundred thousand Greeks in Turkey, the Greek Government having just ascertained this fact talks of renouncing altogether the idea of an exchange of populations. They do not seem to realise how glaringly these figures show up their own relative guilt, and give the lie to all their recent propaganda.

Memel.

The occupation of Memel by Lithuanian irredentists has brought into some prominence that little known city which our readers will find as difficult to locate as the tiny republic of San Remo. Before the war the Memel district—a narrow strip of land bounded on the South by the Southern bank of the Niemen and stretching northwards to include a strip of the Baltic coast, the mouth of the Niemen and the port of Memel itself—belonged to Germany. When the victorious Allies sat at Versailles to re-make modern Europe, they detached the Memel territory and there stopped short, "true to the aphasia which gripped the Allied delegates when they approached the question of the Eastern European Border States." Geographically and ethnologically, Memel belongs to the new-formed State of Lithuania, but Poland cast longing glances at this piece of territory adjoining on her ill-defined frontier—for strategic reasons perhaps—and so France, to do her special protegee a good turn, took over the administration of Memel, in January 1920, with the permission of the Allies and later of the League of Nations. Memel became, like Danzig and Fiume, a city State, a monument, some may think, to the enthusiasm of the Allies for the golden age of the classics, but in reality to their incompetence to solve the problem of nationalities. The Lithuanian Government pressed their claims on the strength of the Allied reply to the German Delegation in June 1919 that "the region in question has always been Lithuanian: the majority of the population are Lithuanian in origin and language: the fact that the town itself is in great part German would not justify the maintenance of this region under German sovereignty, particularly in view of the fact that the port of Memel is the sole maritime outlet for Lithuania." The Council of Ambassadors tried to burk the issue. It seems the Government of Lithuania has taken measure of the League of Nations and come to the conclusion that where it is not organised chicane, it is impotence. The capture of Memel has cut the Gordian Knot, though in conformity with diplomatic usage, the Government of Lithuania has washed its hands clean of the successful adventure of its citizens. The provisional Government which the Council of Ambassadors propose to set up at Memel is mere camouflage to enable the Allies to make a graceful exit.

Will Lord Reading Go?

It will be remembered that some time ago the "Saturday Review" stated, with an air of authority, that Lord Reading had accepted the viceroyalty for two years only and that according to arrangements made at the time of his appointment he would shortly resign his post. A statement was semi-officially issued in London denying the existence of any such arrangement. The "Saturday Review", however, ignored the denial and repeated its statement adding that the source of its information was most authoritative. This statement by the "Saturday Review" has remained uncontradicted. And now the "Evening Standard" has revived the rumour. According to a special cable to "The Statesman", this enterprising journal asserts that "the previous reasons for denying similar reports no longer apply" and "the early spring" is the date fixed for the change in the viceroyalty of India. As we observed on previous occasions, Lord Reading's resignation, should it occur, would occasion little surprise in India, and little regret. There were times when the prospects of viceregal changes used to excite the curiosity of Indians to the utmost, but the latter have now learnt wisdom from experience and are accustomed to take a more philosophical view of such phenomena. So the announcement of the "Evening Standard" that Lord Reading is sure to go will not unduly excite the feelings of the Indian public. Nor will the statement of the journal that Earl Haig, "who is anxious to become Viceroy" and who "has a strong backing", will probably be Lord Reading's successor, occasion any depression in the Indian mind. If "War Service" combined with a strong anxiety to become a Viceroy were the only qualification desirable in an aspirant to the vicereg*al gadi*, the claims of Earl Haig to it would be as good as those of any English "politician". Administrative experience is evidently not a necessary qualification, in the eyes of the present Cabinet, in the head of a subordinate branch of the Imperial Government. By the way, what of Lord Birkenhead, who, too, at one time was known to entertain a great anxiety to become the Viceroy? As for Lord Reading, his tenure of office, considering the expectations raised at the time of his appointment, has so far proved the most dismal failure in the annals of viceroyalty.

An Easy Programme.

Neither Lord Ronaldshay nor Lord Peel, to judge from the cabled summary of their speeches at the Royal Society of Arts, contributed anything of permanent value to the solution of the Indian problem. From Lord Ronaldshay's remarks one would be led to think that all that Indians ask for is to be left alone to stew in the juice of their own culture and civilisation and be admired, for what they are worth, by sympathetically-minded Westerners, like his lordship. Lord Peel's remarks are even less intelligent. He uttered some worn-out platitudes familiar to "statesmen" who have to handle the destinies of India's dusky millions. Neither of them went to the root of the matter. The ex-Governor of Bengal would have been more correct if he had said that what Indians desire above all is not merely to be left alone but to be given fair opportunities to assert themselves and take a part worthy of their past in the Commonwealth of Nations. In a word, India's wish is that Great Britain, instead of being a trustee in perpetuity for India, would be a brother to her. So far as Lord Ronaldshay is concerned, he seems to see no other role for India than that of a ward in perpetuity or a misanthropic neighbour. Let Englishmen change their angle of vision and learn to think of Indians as friendly neighbours and the Indian problem would be solved.

Thick-headedness or Muddleheadedness?

If our morning contemporary would reflect more calmly it would find that it is its own thick-headedness more than the muddleheadedness of the Non-cooperators that prevents it from grasping the ethics of municipal electioneering on the part of the latter. The Congress has not absolutely forbidden entry into municipalities and local boards by Congressmen. Where these bodies are dominated by officials and little or no initiative is left to non-officials, Congressmen are advised to shun them as far as possible. But where the non-official voice is predominant Congressmen are free to capture these bodies. The same thick-headedness which prevent critics like our contemporary from reconciling the boycott of foreign cloth with the free use of foreign motor cars prevents them from reconciling the ban on Legislative Councils with the freedom of entry allowed in the case of municipalities and local boards. These critics, instead of judging from a surface view of things, would do well to dive below and try to understand the spirit which inspires the movement.

KEMAL OR CURZON?

THE CHOICE OF ENGLAND.

MODERATION NECESSARY, BUT MOSUL INDISPENSABLE.

INFLUENCE OF DOMINIONS.

BY FELIX VALYI.

(Special to the "Chronicle.")

PARIS, Jan. 21.

"Anything, of course, may happen at Lausanne, even the conclusion of a peace treaty." This ironical statement of the "Sunday Times" expresses the very feeling of Europe towards bargaining diplomacy. The Curzonian methods of alternatives is earning its fruit. The Lausanne representative of the "Sunday Times", denounces the Turks as chiefly responsible for two months of delays, and speaks of their "racial and religious chauvinism camouflaged by Angorian principles." He is sorry to see the continuous surrender to Turkish pretensions and the destruction of any hope of real protection for the hapless Christians. He sees no possibility of limiting the size of the Turkish army either in Europe or Asia Minor. "British policy in the Near East has perchance been successfully checkmated by France and Italy, and the Turks have thereby been placed in a position whence they can defy all Western Europe. The British delegation is to be congratulated on having surrendered to the Osmanli with good grace."

BITTERNESS OF LONDON PRESS.

These quotations from a Turcophobe journalist's report show the bitterness of the London papers over Turkey's diplomatic victories. The "Daily Telegraph" fears that there is no natural end in sight and vehemently denounces the Turk's eternal bluff. This paper, which professes systematic hatred of Islam has the impudence to declare that Turkish Mahomedans cannot tolerate the presence of other religions in their midst. You can imagine the concerted campaign of the Zaharoff Press at the very moment when all matters are to be brought to a decision and the conference to a close. It is amusing to see such impotent paper warfare on the eve of Tuesday's discussion of the dominating Mosul oil problem. If the Conference has become a miracle of delay, it is owing to the old bargaining methods of European diplomacy; it seems impossible to make Turkey responsible for the deadlock. The National Pact of Angora was known to Curzon before he asked Poincare to send Franklin Bouillon to Smyrna last September. He consented to go to Lausanne and treat with Turkey on the basis of her national programme. Mosul forms one of the chief points of the Angora Pact. Therefore it is ridiculous to accuse and blame Turkey, for the Lausanne delays.

KEMAL'S HUMANITY.

The only diplomat who came there laying all his cards on the table was Ismet Pasha. His standpoint was known to the whole world including the British Foreign Office. During the conference the "Morning Post" has published an interesting series of Angora reports on modern Turkish life and reforms, giving evidence of Kemal's sincerity and of his impartiality, towards the minorities and foreigners. "Never was a man more fearless, harder on himself and kinder to mankind than Kemal Pasha," the "Morning Post" declares: and adds that he is kindly disposed towards unfortunate and innocent Greeks and Armenians. He sees that these misguided people have been the victims of the intrigues of others and is quite willing to take them back. The "Morning Post" quotes this fact and sees in it a fine piece of humanitarianism and statesmanship. I doubt if Lord Curzon is a regular reader of the "Morning Post." But I am sure that history will prove in the near future how British Conservatives have been misguided in keeping at the head of the Foreign Office the man who had shared the full responsibility of the Lloyd-Georgian Eastern policy since 1919.

CURZON-KEMAL DUEL.

The Lausanne Conference is a diplomatic duel between Mustapha Kemal and Lord Curzon. Nothing could demonstrate the stupidity of the European public better than the fact that the whole European Press except a very few French papers forget the initial solidarity in Eastern matters between Curzon and Lloyd George, and how Angora sent Fethy Bey to London and Curzon refused to listen to him. What are the Lausanne delays compared with Curzon's refusal to negotiate with Angora last August. If the Powers are tired of Lausanne they should examine the historical genesis of the problem since 1919, and find out who is most responsible for loss of golden opportunities for making peace. Mustapha Kemal never lost one minute in trying to secure peace for his country by honourable means. He has declared at Eski Shehr that he wishes to give up soldiering and to betake himself to the profession of a legislator. The Turks, he said, after their military victory, must concentrate their efforts upon economic problems. They have often produced great conquerors but never great economists. He insists on the necessity of including Mosul in Turkey and declares that Turkey's armies are ready and stronger than before.

PROBLEMS OF CENTURY.

The problems which have accumulated during five centuries are to be liquidated at Lausanne. Moderation is necessary, but Mosul is indispensable. Practically all other questions have been settled by compromise. Some of the greatest French papers recognise that the responsibility of peace or war his on the shoulders of Lord Curzon. Tuesday's discussion on Mosul will clearly show the possibilities of settlement or rupture. The total inability of Lord Curzon to change his mind and to recognise Turkey as the leading power of Islam may cause a catastrophe. But neither Europe nor America have any interest to make Lausanne a pedestal for Curzonian vanity.

INFLUENCE OF DOMINIONS.

Even the British Dominions are trying to exert a moderating influence on the foreign policy of the Empire. The appeal made by Lloyd George to the Dominions during the Turkish crisis awakened doubts and perplexities. For the moment the Dominions are obliged to look on at an adventure which it is no longer in their power to influence. None the less on the decision will depend the life and prosperity of every citizen of the Empire. The English nation has to choose between the friendship of Mustafa Kemal and the old-fashioned, virtually defeated, eastern policy of Lord Curzon.

PROJECTED PROGRAMME AT LAUSANNE.

DRAFT TREATY TO BE PRESENTED ON JAN. 29.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Lausanne.—The Conference entered on its ninth week to-day. As far as it is possible to forecast anything definite in the assembly where the British Delegation throughout has struggled against heartbreaking delays and dilatory tactics, the projected programme is to present a draft treaty to the Greeks and the Turks at a plenary meeting of the Conference on January 29th, when it will be made clear that its articles are the united and definite decisions of the Allies. It is expected that after the presentaion, the heads, of the Allied delegations will leave Lausanne but doubtless some officials will remain for the purpose of giving the Turks any further explanations that are required. The suggestions in certain quarters that the British are in any way responsible for the delays have caused resentment and surprise as wholly contrary to facts. It is pointed out that Lord Curzon has incessantly tried to realise a just and speedy peace and now must take up important work elsewhere.—Reuter.

CASE OF MUSUL.

LEAFELD (Oxford) Midnight Jan. 22.

Lord Curzon has informed the Turkish and the Allied delegations at Lausanne that he proposes to bring up the case of Mosul before the full Commission over which he presides next Tuesday. The draft of the final treaty is to be presented very shortly to the Turks and the object of the proposed discussion of the Mosul question is to arrive at some definition of southern frontier of Turkey in Asia or to formulate some reference thereto for incorporation in the draft treaty.—B. O. W.

ISMET READY TO DISCUSS MUSUL.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Lausanne.—The Allies have replied to the Russians' letter, promising to convoke the Straits Commission if necessary.

Ismet has replied to Lord Curzon, expressing his readiness to discuss Mosul on Tuesday.—Reuter.

ALLIED EXPERTS ON TURKISH DEBT.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Lausanne.—The visit of the Allied experts to Paris in connection with the question of the Turkish debt has been very satisfactory and the Allies are in complete agreement on the subject. The experts at Lausanne are working all day to finish the financial clauses in the draft treaty. It is hoped that tomorrow will see an end of the prolonged discussions on the question of the Allied cemeteries and the exchange of populations and war prisoners.

ALL THAT ARE LEFT.

It is worth nothing that, according to the Greek census returns for 1920, excluding the region between the rivers Mesta and Struma, there are only 182,000 Turks in the Greek territories in Macedonia and Thrace for exchange against 1,300 000 Greeks from Turkey. For this reason the Greeks are prepared to renounce the plan for a compulsory exchange.—Reuter.

GREEK VIOLATION.

OF MUDANIA CONVENTION

A TURKISH PROTEST.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Constantinople.—The Shiekh of Senussi left Angora yesterday on his way to Diarbenr. From there he will start a propagandist tour through Mesopotamia.

Adnam Bey, the Civil Governor of Constantinople, has complained to the Allied High Commissioners with regard to the activities of the Greek troops in West Thrace, which he declared violated the spirit of the Mudania Convention.

Mustapha Kemal had a truimphal reception at Brusa.—Reuter.

KENYA INDIANS' LETTER TO GOVERNOR.

TO PROHIBIT TALK OF VIOLENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Nairobi.—The Indians have sent a lengthy letter to the Governor, Sir R. T. Corydon asking him to prohibit the talk of violence and secret conspiracies to murder Indians. They also state some persons are using his high office to frustrate the decision of the Colonial Office which is an unfair blow to the Indian cause. Sir R. T. Coryndon has replied that the fears of violence and exaggerated but he will take any action which commends itself to him. He also announces the receipt of instructions to continue the discussion the question and foreshadows further conferences.

As a result of appeal of the Catholic and Anglican Bishops special prayers were said in the churches yesterday that a right solution of the Indian question would be found.—Reuter.

BRILLIANT OPERA PERFORMANCE.

AMAZING RECEPTION TO DAME MELBA.

LEAFELD (Oxford) Midnight Jan. 22.

The British National Opera Company brought its season at the Royal Opera Hous Covent Garden, to a close yesterday evening. This company has been established for the production of opera by the British artistes who capture its profits. Dame Melba again, as on Wednesday, gave her services free. Brilliant performances were given of the two middle acts of "Aida" and the last two acts of "La Boheme." Dame Melba sang in "La Boheme" and had an amazing reception. At the end of each act she had to appear many times to acknowledge enthusiastic plaudits of the audience.

On the stage was then to be seen a huge dolls' house built of flowers and provided with an aerial ropeway which was offering bouquets from the admirers who had heard Melba by wireless broadcasting in their homes the previous Wednesday. It is estimated that the night's performance was heard by wireless by forty thousand persons in this country. Transmission to places as far distant as Edinburgh was completely successful. The listeners at Christiania and Madrid were likewise expected to hear the performance. To secure seats for the performances long queues had begun to form at eleven o'clock the previous evening. Dame Melba visited the queues during the forenoon and gave great pleasure to her admirers by signing many autographs. (B.O.W.)

RAND AND CHAURI CHAURA.

TERRIBLE NO. OF DEATH SENTENCES

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

The Transvaal British Indian Association has cabled to H. E. the Viieroy and the Indian Press pointing out the terrible number of death sentences passed in the Chauri Chaura case which, if carried out, would be interpreted as pure terrorism before the eyes of the whole civilised world. "The tragedy is insignificant compared with the recent Rand revolution leading to murder, high treason and sedition. Out of 7,500 arrests many were found guilty but only four executed, others being either reprieved or fined for 12000 Government Civilian casualities in the Rand. There were only 18 deaths in Chauri Chaura.

MYSORE GOVT.'S SOLICITUDE FOR DISCHARGED EMPLOYEES.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 22.

With a view to minimise the hardships to a large number of discharged employees, consequent upon the drastic retrenchments effected in several departments, the Mysore Government has now issued orders reabsorbing those who had not completed pension qualifying service by retiring those who had completed the same though not reached the age of superannuation. Respective lists will be prepared immediately and placed before a special committee of officials who will submit definite proposals for the final orders by the end of March.

SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 22.

Forty-one Satyagrahis, including six ladies two with infants, offered Satyagrah on the 22nd morning. High police authorities were present and the Satyagrahis arrested. The trial comes off on Tuesday.

"LIVING WAGES"

GRIEVANCES OF CLERKS

SECOND CLERKS' CONFERENCE.

The second Clerks' Conference was held on Saturday at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding. There was a large gathering of clerks in the city besides prominent ladies and gentlemen. An unpleasant scene occurred in the Conference when the chairman of the Reception Committee denounced the boycott of Councils.

Mr. B. M. Anandrao, Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates dwelt at length on the aims and objects of the Clerks' Union which were to foster the spirit of comradeship and co-operation among clerks, to assist the members in obtaining employment and to remove by constitutional means the grievances of the clerical community etc. He compared the condition of the clerks with that of factory workmen and said if every clerk in Bombay joined the Clerks' Union and Co-operative Credit Society they could easily have their own libraries, tiffin rooms, recreation halls, gymkhanas, employment bureaus, sick benefits funds, pensions, etc. He welcomed the President and asked to guide them in their deliberations.

Mr. Joseph Baptista was then duly made president of the Conference.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Baptista said in the course of his presidential address:—

Comrades,

This is the Second Conference of the Clerks in the City of Bombay. The Census Tables tell me that there are over 50,000 persons in Bombay eligible for membership of the Clerks Union. Together with their friends, relatives, and dependents they constitute 20 per cent. of the population of Bombay. Numerically therefore, they are not a negligible factor. No doubt they are outnumbered by the manual workers who form the masses; and the masses are the backbone of a nation. But backbones without brains can achieve but little or nothing. The cooperation of the classes with the masses can achieve almost anything within the reach of mankind. That cooperation is facilitated by the position the clerks occupy. They are more or less, or can be more or less in touch with the workers in the mills, factories and workshops. They are therefore the links between the mases and the upper classes. They are also the brain-workers of the world. In India the clerks spring from communities which have cultivated the intellect from time immemorial—for thousands of years. The clerical community furnish the great majority of sons, who become priests, doctors, engineers, lawyers, captains of industry, merchant princes and officials of Government. They, therefore, constitute part and parcel of the Intelligensia of Bombay. It follows that intellectually they are not a negligible factor. The intellectuals, after all, are the salt of a nation, the pioneers of progress, and the true champions of Liberty—Swaraj. Furthermore, in the economy of Society they play an important role. They are hard at work in the offices of Government, Trade a Commerce. There is no official secret unknown to the clerks. There is no sensational transaction in incubation that can be effectually concealed from the clerks. No doubt they occupy subordinate posts, but they are indispensable limbs. Eliminate the clerks and the machinery of Trade, Commerce and Government collapses like a house of cards. Moreover the clerks have now obtained both the political and municipal franchise you will therefore perceive that potentially, economically, numerically, and intellectually the so-called quill-drivers can be a driving power and potent class in Bombay. But in point of fact they are a negligible factor. My first and foremost advice to you is "aspire and strive to be a Power in Bombay." Without Power the problems that affect you will receige scant attention. With power they will enter the phase of early solution. The first step towards the attainment of Power is to organise yourselves into a Clerical Brotherhood. Organisation is Power. I am glad to find that the first step was taken in 1918 when the Clerks' Union was inaugurated. It has now entered upon its fifth year. It has survived the period when 70 per cent of the infants of Bombay perish and pass away.

SINEWS OF WAR.

One of your first objects is to secure the sinews of war. Under the present dispensation of Kali Yuga we cannot go far in pursuit of health or happiness without filthy lucre. Yet by filthy lucre you can build the golden bridge to the oasis of noble ideals. Do not confine yourselves to subscriptions for members. Organise entertainments. Ask the favourites of fortune to contribute to your funds. In your ex-President Mr. Daniel Valladares you have an excellent man for collecting donations.

Another step is an office and staff with a paid Secretary under the supervision of your Honorary Committee. An office and Secretary is not a luxury. It is an absolute necessity. Your finances may not permit at present. But the sooner you make a beginning, the better.

STRIKES AND LEGISLATION.

Having organised your forces the next question will be what are the weapons you will weild to redress your grievances and enforce your reasonable demands. My advice is that you should not hesitate to utilise any and every weapon that promises success with only one limitation. The weapon must be within the law and sanction of this State. Do not break the law. Sporadic breaches of law may occur, but do not deliberately break the law as a matter of principle. No society can endure for a week if every man is a law unto himself and imagines he can break the law that does not please him. Now a strike is a legitimate and legal method of collective bargaining—so legitimate and legal that strikes are no longer considered breaches in continuity of service entailing forfeiture of gratuity as

(Continued on next page.)

GERMANY'S DETERMINATION.

"WILL DEFEND HER LIBERTY."

REAL MOTIVE OF OCCUPATION.

DR. CUNO ON AGGRESSIVE IMPERIALISM.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Interviewed by a Berlin Correspondent of the "Observer", Dr. Cuno declared that the Franco-Belgian military occupation of the Ruhr violated the Treaty of Versailles. It was intended he averred, to secure the payment of reparations, but was the first step in carrying out the policy suggested by Dariac the President of the Finance Committee of the Senate. After having investigated the conditions in the Rhineland, Dariac had proposed "utilisation" of the Ruhr by the Franco-German "collaboration" with the permanent control of its means of production. The German industrial potentates should be told, under Dariac's proposal, that unless they collaborated with the French the latter would disorganise their industry. According to Dariac, the occupation of the Ruhr would be permanent, and the policy would be to detach from Germany a free Rhineland under the Franco-Belgian military guard. Dr. Cuno insinuated that the indemnity had been deliberately fixed at an impossible sum with the object of making the non-payment an excuse for carrying out this policy.

He concluded by saying that Germany would firmly defend her independence and liberty against the designs of aggressive imperialism.

PROPOSED SOLUTION.

The "Observer" in a leading article—suggests that the solution might be found by Britain's guaranteeing France's 1869 frontier if France would agree to a final settlement of the reparations, involving the German payment of rasonable French claims and the French withdrawal from the Rhineland as well as from Ruhr.—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST MINE MANAGERS' ARRESTS.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Berlin.—The German Charge d'Affaires in Paris has been instructed to protest against the arrest of the German mine managers, to demand their immediate release, and to claim full satisfaction.—Reuter.

STRIKE BREAKERS NOT ALLOWED TO PROCEED.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Berlin.—Dr. Hermes, Minister for Finance, has issued an order forbidding the payment of customs, coal tax, or export dues to any account other than the German. The Association of the German Iron and Steel Industrialists have decided to have no business relations with France and Belgium as long as the Ruhr is occupied.

A Munich message says that 130 Italian and Czech workmen who were believed to be destined for the Ruhr to act as strike-breakers, have not been allowed to proceed.—Reuter.

POSTAL DIRECTORS RELEASED.

LONDON, Jan, 21.

Essen.—The directors of the Postal Services at Essen and Dortmund who were arrested yesterday were released to-day.

The railwaymen and the postal officials met to consider the question of strike. The decision has not yet been announced; but, a partial strike has been started in Dortmund and Bochum.

It is expected that Essen will follow suit.

The French declared their inability to carry on international traffic by means of military trains.

The Germans in Essen yesterday brought to a standstill a train driven by Frenchmen and proceeding to Bochum.—Reuter.

A DORTMUND ARREST.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Paris.—The Director of the Postal Services at Dortmund has been arrested.—Reuter.

LEAGUE AND REPARATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

It is expected that a non Allied member of the Council of the League of Nations will bring up the question of reparations before the forthcoming meeting of the Council at Paris on January 29th.—Reuter.

FRANCO-ITALIAN PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Paris.—According to the "Echo de Paris" M. Poincare and M. Barthou to-day will discuss the plan which combines the French and the Italian proposals whereby if Germany fulfils the reparation obligations, she will be granted two years' moratorium. In this time Germany must raise an internal loan of three milliard gold marks, of which five hundred million will be used to stabilise the mark. Two and a half milliards will go to the reparations account of France; in return for which France will forego the product of pledges she seized but she will hold pledges, as long as she is not assured of receiving payments to which she is entitled.—Reuter.

BRITISH GOVT'S PASSIVITY.

LEAFELD (Oxford) Midnight Jan. 22.

The British Government which is anxiously awaiting developments in the Ruhr is maintaining its benevolent passivity towards the French action there. The newspapers, however, continue to express serious concern regarding the outcome of that action.

SITUATION AT MEMEL.

As regards the situation at Memel, the Allies have made representations to the Lithuanian Government which has now sent M. Smeton, former President of Lithuania, to Memel to try and prevail on the insurgents there to return to their homes. M. Smeton arrives at Memel to-day. Yesterday, a deputation of the insurgents at Memel visited the Captain of the British Cruiser "Cheledon" which lies off Memel. The Captain strongly urged the insurgents to evacuate the town pointing out that they would improve their position at the forthcoming Conference of the inter-Allied Commission which is to consider the situation, if they evacuated voluntarily. It is hoped that the insurgents will respond to these representations.—B.O.W.

COAL ORDERS FROM PRAGUE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Prague.—The administration is considering measures for checking the exaggerated orders for coal which are being received here from Germany as a consequence of the Franco-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr.—Reuter.

PARIS EXCHANGE.

The Paris exchange depreciated further yesterday while marks on the other han appreciated. The sterling on New York was slightly more favourable to London.—B.O.W.

FRENCH REPARATIONS PLAN.

TO BE SUBMITTED TO COMMISSION.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Paris, 21.—M. Poincare and M. Barthou have definitely drawn up a plan for granting moratorium to Germany which is being submitted to the Reparations Commission forthwith.—Reuter.

TRADE UNION MEETING IN ESSEN.

[WORKERS DECIDE ON GENERAL STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Paris.—The "Petit Journal" announces that a meeting of the Trade Unions in Essen last evening decided upon a general strike of employees of railways, metallurgical industries and postal and telegraph services.—Reuter.

STEAMER COLLISION

FOUR MISSING.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Antwerp.— The British-India steamer "Australia" collided with the London steamer "Nautilus" in Schelde to-day. The latter sank at once and eighteen men were thrown into water. Fourteen were saved but four are missing.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM.

The death has occurred of Sir George Toulmin.—Reuter.

The Light-crusier "Birmingham' sails for the Eat Indies to-day with new crews for the light-cruiser "Southampton" ad the sloops "Cyclamen" and "Crocus" which are being re-commissioned. The "Southampton" and the "Cyclamen" will re-hoist the Pennant at Colombo and "Crocus" at Bombay.

FOOTBALL MATCHES.

Two international football matches were played yesterday.

At Edinburgh, Scotland defeated France by two goals and two tries, against a goal from Mar.

At Twickenham, England beat Wales by a dropped goal and a try against try.—(B.O.W.)

THE QUESTION OF EGYPT.

SCHEME FOR RECOGNITION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A NATIONALIST MANIFESTO.

The following manifesto has been taken from the "Muslim Outlook."

In my quality as the delegate at Paris of the Egyptian patriots I have thought it opportune at this moment when the powers are going to meet, to examine the different problems concerning the Near East, to present a scheme on the question of Egypt as she has been since February 28, 1922, the date on which the British Government declared solemnly before the whole world its recognition of the independence of the ancient Land of the Pharaohs with a view to give a legal form to her annexationist intentions.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT

When she occupied Egypt, England, as we have not forgotten promised that this situation would be transitory and that the day of evacuation was not far off. She repeated to satiety and swore that she did not pursue any design which was contrary to the interests of other European states or to those of the people of Egypt. The phrases used by Gladstone, Lord Granville, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria in her speech from the throne are too well known and too significant to require to be reproduced here. (See Blue Book of "The Times," 1882.)

In spite of her declaration, England pursued the realisation of her ancient dream the annexation, pure and simple, of Egypt to the British Empire. And in order to arrive at her ends she elaborated a plan consisting of two converging manoeuvres;

(1) She created a 'de facto' situation which sooner or later would permit her definitely to put her hand on the country:

(2) She applied herself to render legal this situation, which violated all the international conventions, at the bottom of which she had however affixed her signature.

These two manoeuvres failed. But the protestations never ceased which were raised by her occupation, effected and maintained in despite of treaties, in violation of international law. England was not ignorant that her attitude was severely judged by the civilised world. But the universal disapproval is the thing which she cares the least in the world, where her interests are involved.

Unmoved, she worked to consolidate and to try to legitimise by expeditions this situation. She tried at first in 1883 through Lord Dufferin to buy the tribute paid by Egypt to Turkey, she failed. It was then that she began the negotiation of Drummond Wolf (1885) and fixed the date on which she would evacuate the country. But, having reserved to herself the right of reoccupation in case of trouble, France and Russia refused to subscribe to this clause and the pour-parlers were broken up. Then she tried to treat separately with the Powers. When the "Zones of Influence" were eliminated in Central Africa, she signed with Germany and Italy the agreements of 1890-91 and 94. But these documents did not in the least modify the Egyptian problem. The Entente Cordiale effected in 1904 did not confer either the legal form which England desired to give to her occupation of the Valley of the Nile.

This situation preserved her illegal, exceptional and transitory character according to all laws and politics. Then came the Great War.

EGYPT'S WAR SACRIFICES.

England took advantage of the European conflagration to realise at last her cherished dream. From the month of August, 1914, (Turkey was not yet a belligerent nation) she assumed sovereignty by proclaiming martial law in Egypt. On December 18, of the same year she went a step further and by a stroke of the pen, without consulting the Egyptian people and without convoking the Legislative Assembly and without any warning to her Allies, she placed Egypt under her protection, deposed the Khedive, Abbas Hilmi, declared that she took charge of the affairs of the country to which she promised besides that she would not demand from her any help in the war and that she would only assume charge of the country. This last promise met the fate of all the others made by England. Egypt was considered as a reservoir of men, as a magazine for the supply of her needs and she decked her right and left. She served as a base of operations against the Dardanelles, against Syria, Mesopotamia and Arabia, and all kinds of sacrifices were imposed on her. These were considerable:

Nearly a million men.

Confiscation of enormous quantities of agricultural products.

Requisition at mere nominal price of all the cotton gathered in the country and transported to England.

The most qualified economists estimate that the state of war cost Egypt two hundred million pounds sterling.

So many sacrifices gave to this country the right to count on the gratitude of the great Powers. Therefore she applauded enthusiastically the words which President Wilson pronounced on January 8, February 11 and September 22, 1918. She deemed herself all the more worthy of their regard since she did not forget her glorious past attested by so many monuments, labours, works of all kinds and documents proving that the people, whom they wish to keep slaves and to whom they deny the faculty of disposing freely of her fate was the precursor of all civilisations.

EGYPT'S POTENTIALITIES

If they reply that since the fabulous times which we invoke, Egypt has fallen from her ancient splendour, her answer is: "What do you know? During the little period in recent years when a little repose was accorded to her, did she not prove that she was like all others capable of advancing on the path of progress? Let them remember what she realized during the reign of Muhammed Ali the Great, let them remember the great work achieved by this last, the creation of an army and a navy, victorious over the English at Rosetti (September 14, 1807) deliverance of the holy places (war against the Wahabites 1818) and victories over the Greeks in 1826-1829, administrative organisation of the country, development of agriculture, etc., etc."

How can this people, conscious of the grandeur of its past, conscious also of the place which they would occupy in the comity of nations if they were allowed the freedom to work out their destiny, consent to submit to the domination of strangers? And how will she not appeal to the universal conscience and renounce the attempts of a Great Power which, under the pretext of putting down a revolt and of consolidating the throne of the Khedive, has implanted itself on the soil since then, and had violated the rights which she pretended to make respected? And how, lastly this people will not say to the future historian that the same Great Power took advantage of the exceptional situation which she found at the Conference of Peace, in despite of the rights of her Allies, first to cause the recognition of the protectorate (Treaty of Versailles), then to compel the Government of Constantinople to transfer her right to her (Treaty of Sevres)?

Under this double insult, under this double spoliation, Egypt rose up from Alexandria to Sudan and the revolt intensified itself. England drowned her in blood. The generations to come shall keep the memory of the acts to which the troops of the United Kingdom lent themselves in participating in what they dared to call the "Punitive Expedition" against the people, who during all the time that the war confined refused to stab her oppressor in the back but heard the imperious call of their ancestors the day when a definite attempt was made to enslave them. Truly the blood which was shed by this expedition will mark with indelible blot the page of her history which Great Britain wrote at this time.

WANTED EGYPTIAN INDEPENDENCE

Twelve years have elapsed since I said at the Egyptian National Congress held at Brussels in 1910: "If England does not wish to play the role comparable to that of the Mamelukes in the history of Egypt, she must rapidly find an honourable means of withdrawing from the country." (Works of the National Egyptian Congress, page 254). Twelve years have rolled away and England has not had the time to find this honourable means: Is it necessary to wish now that she may know how to act loyally towards us, to remove our patriotic anxieties, to retain at last the esteem and the confidence of the Mediterranean Powers by abandoning the theory, recently advanced by her, of her pretended special interests in Egypt. All her present policies are only the application of this theory. But since three years that she has been trying to make it triumph she has only succeeded in creating trouble and insecurity in the country, to paralyse her affairs, and to put anarchy and indiscipline in the administration. Is it necessary to draw attention to the fashion in which she has committed herself in Egypt during last three years, and has merited the just distrust which her Allies entertain of her?

ENGLAND'S SPECIAL INTERESTS.

In terms of her bombastic declaration of February 28 last, Great Britain has formally stipulated that, until the signing of the agreement guaranteeing her pretended special interests in Egypt, the status quo will be maintained. This signifies maintenance of the occupation and the subordination of Egypt. The pretended special interests relate to:—

(1) The security of the communications of the British Empire through Egypt as well as along the Suez Canal, and the defence of territory against foreign attack;

This means that Great Britain intends to maintain her military occupation of the country which she has proclaimed independent and, if it pleases her, to requisition her railways, river-transport, aeroplanes, etc:—

(2). The protection of foreign interests:—

This means that Great Britain pretends the right to keep in hand all the rights enjoyed by foreigners under the regime of the Capitulations, and thus to affirm that Egypt is dependent on her and to prevent her from arriving at a direct accord with the Capitulatory Powers for the abrogation of a state of things which cannot be tolerated in the century in which we live.

(3) The Sudan:

This means that Egypt must renounce her rights over this part of her patrimony, forget her past sacrifices and traditions, and give up all consideration.

tions, both ethnographic, religious, geographic, and content herself, by her culture, with the quantity of water which England will be pleased to allow her:

Does Great Britain wish to act with loyalty? Then let her abandon the theory of her special interests and admit that the project of "Cape to Ciaro" is less indispensable to the prosperity of the Empire than the possession of Sudan to the life of Egypt. This singular theory has not for her even the excuse of being old. It was only since the Ministry of Milner and then later on the Ministry of Curzon that it was brought into being. Never before had England pretended that she had in the Delta, along the Valley of the Nile and in Suez Canal interests superior to those of the other European Powers. Had she not recognized officially that she had no right to consider herself as a favoured nation, when on October 29, 1888, she signed at Constantinople the treaty in the terms of which France, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary Spain, Russia, Turkey, and herself declared that the Suez Canal, as an international route offered by Egypt to all the Powers, should be neutralised? At that moment the Suez Canal already constituted a route between the United Kingdom and her possessions beyond the seas. Why did not England speak in 1888 of these precious special interests for which she claims the right to-day to be the sole controller of this important economic and strategic way? It is on the basis of the so-called special interests that Great Britain intends to discuss with us and obtain our signature at the bottom of a document which will consecrate these rights along the Suez Canal.

Our opinion is different.

INTERNATIONALISE SUEZ CANAL

The question has never lost, so far as we are aware, its international character. Thus we estimate that we are not authorised to settle the status of the Canal with England alone.

This matter appertains to an international Conference, in which Great Britain will participate with the same title as all the other Powers whose rights, in our opinion, not being special, are just as important as those of England.

SOLUTION OF EGYPTIAN PROBLEM.

Is it difficult to find an equitable solution of the question of Egypt, a solution which will safeguard all rights? Our country enjoys an incomparable geographical situation. Situated on the confines of three continents, the most populated in the centre of the civilised world, dominating the basin of the Eastern Mediterranean, washed by two oceans and visited without ceasing by the commercial fleets of the world, crossed by an artificial waterway which assures contact between old Europe and the extreme Orient, neighbouring the holy places of Christianity and Islam, it realises the perfect type, the absolute type, of international territory, the territory of transit which ought to offer a generous free passage, a free come and-go to all.

It would be profoundly unjust, it would be profoundly immoral, that one foreign Power should establish itself as sovereign and, according to its pleasure, should say to others, "No Thorough fare."

The international character of the Canal cannot be contested by anyone. Neither can one say that its fate can be separated from that of Egypt. Who ever is master of Egypt is also master of the Canal. Therefore in order to assure to all the Powers of the world the free disposition of this great way of communications, open to Europe towards Asia in the continent of Africa, it is indispensable that Egypt enjoy its independence, and be protected against all aggression by the very nation whom she assures the free navigation through its waters. This has always been the conception of all great jurists, of all the great politicians and the most qualified diplomats. Why is this, which was considered during so many years as an unchangeable dogma, no longer respected? Why do the Powers not interest themselves in a problem on which depends their prosperity and their security. Why, lastly, do they permit her among them, whose appetite is never satisfied, to take all measures to assure to herself the proprietary rights in the territory to which she has no right, and to establish herself guardian of the passage which should be open to all, and which she can obstruct the moment she decides to do so? So much indifference, so much disinterestedness—so much imprudence—will confound the future historians.

We have succeded, by the foregoing, to show that England has not only attacked the most sacred rights of the Egyptians, but has also misappreciated the interests of other European nations and especially of the Mediterranean Powers.

EGYPTIAN DEMANDS.

By the Proclamation of February 28, 1922, she has abrogated the clause of the Treaty of Versailles relative to the Protectorate and the recent events in the Near East have reduced the Treaty of Sevres to a nullity. We are authorised to raise our voice in order to demand:

(1) The complete independence of Egypt, of the Suddan and her dependencies.

(2) The evacuation of our territory by the British troops.

(It is of course understood that we undertake to respect and to cause to be respected the neutrality of the Suez Canal, placed under the guarantee of the European concert of nations.)

We express here the unanimous opinion of our Egyptian brothers, deprived of all liberty and subjected to the rigours of martial law, and who, under the exceptional regime, cannot make their voice to be heard by the European world.

HAFI RAMADAN.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

INTERPELLATIONS.

The following were some of the questions and answers that took place in the Assembly on last Saturday:—

At question time Mr. K. C. Neogy asked the Government to obtain from the Secretary of State the statement whether in making appointments to the India Council he was keeping in mind the recommendation of the Parliamentary Jiint Committee to ensure the continuous flow of experience from India and as to what were the reasons leading to the reappointment of members after completion of their first term.

Sir Malcolm Hailey replied that the appointments were entirely at the discretion of the Secretary of State. The Government of India was not consulted regarding them. He promised, however, to forward the question for the information of the Secretary of State.

In answer to another question the Home Member said the Government of India was not prepared to make any further statement on the subject of the appointment of a public services commission beyond the contradiction contained in their recent communique on the subject.

A question by Mr. J. N. Basu elicited the information that the thirty new Indian Medical Service officers appointed by the Secretary of State would in the first instance be employed on the military side.

Mr. Joshi asked as to why the loss by exchange could not properly be taken as expenditure in England.

Sir Basil Blackett said, "The so-called losses by exchange represent additional rupees required to meet sterling expenditure of the Government of India as compared with the number of rupees which would be required at the standard rate of two shillings adopted in accounts. They involve not an additional amount of sterling expenditure but finding of a larger number of rupees to meet the given outgoing in sterling and are, therefore, correctly classed as rupee expenditure. Indeed, they could not be brought to account in sterling at all."

By a majority of 12 to 7 the Allahabad Municipal Board has decided to present an address of welcome to His Excellency Sir William Marris on his first official visit to Allahabad.

The service of Calcutta trams has been further extended on January 19th and the strike appears almost over.

"LIVING WAGES."

(Continued from previous page.)

it used to be with the Railwaymen. A strike is a suicidal method where the number is small and substitutes are plentiful. It is not an effectual method in the case of clerks distributed as they are in many offices. The clerks must therefore, rely more on the merits of their case, public opinion, and legislation.

The method of legislation has been largely resorted to by Unions in Europe with remarkable success. But this method requires and even compels one to take part in practical politics. Now I observe that that one of the Union Rules proclaims that "the Union shall be a non-political body." My advice to you is "Go to the polling booth for redress. Send your friends to the Council and Corporation and Imperial Legislature. It is only when you have wrested with your hands real political power, that the governing classes will recognise your claims and Judge them fully and fairly. Do not be misled with the cry of "no politics in our Union." As a matter of fact the Government of India Circular Letter regarding Registration and Protection of Trade Unions proposes to go so far as to allow the use of Trade Union funds "to cover elections to the Central and Provincial Legislature, and to Municipal and other local bodies which have power to raise money." Therefore to discuss politics in your Union meetings or to take part in elections is quite in accord with the expressed intentions of Government so far as freedom of action is concerned. But as a Union do not commit yourselves to action unless it receives the approbation of three-fourths of your members.

CLERKS' GRIEVANCES.

Having organised your forces, and decided upon weapons, the next point is what is your catelogue of grievances. Well, comrades, you know them better than I do. It is unnecessary for me to enumerate tnm.

But there are two or three points on which I cannot refrain from saying something. In the first place there is a lamentable disparity and inadequacy in the salaries of Clerks or mehtas in Indian or Swadeshi firms and offices. Their stipends fluctuate between Rs. 20 and 30. This is insufficient to keep a cooiy from starvation although his wants are more limited than that of a clerk. The status of the clerk the conventions to which he has to conform compel him to cultivate habits and tasks which demand cextra expenditure. I find the domestic budget prepared by clerks puts the minimum cost at Rs. 60. This appears to me exceedingly moderate. I myself prepared a budget for the scavengers in Municipal employment and I found that the minimum required for a family of four was Rs. 55.

HOURS OF WORK.

The next item that strikes me is the disparity in the hours of work, the absence of all obligatory rules regulating casual leave, privilege leave, sick leave, pensions or provident funds or gratuities. In these matters the legal method can provide a remedy. I cannot see why Government should not regulate that the minimum salary of a clerk in any office or firm in Bombay should not be below Rs. 60, that hours of work should not exceed the hours of work in Government offices, and conform to 7 hours a day. Why clerks in private and mercantile firms should not have the same rules for leave of different kinds. The Government rules do not err on the side of generosity. In case a man is made to work overtime, he should as a matter of right be entitled to overpay in order to recoup the lost energy by better food and in order to compensate him for loss of recreation. Believe me, friends, if your Union can show a membership of half the clerks in the city your claim for legislation will receive immediate attention. What appears almost impracticable will be the law of the city.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

You complain of the increased cost of food stuffs. Much of this is due to the currency policy of the Government. I am afraid to dilate on currency for I am told that love, courtship, and currency fills the lunatic asylums of the work. Under the pretext of fixity of exchange the Government adopted a gold standard and a token coin. The result is that the rupee which showed remarkable stability in its purchasing power is now not worth 6 annas i. e. rupee. The Labour Office which was inaugurated for the benefit of Labour is compiling statistics which tell us tat the rise of prices is now only 60 per cent above 1914; but it forgets to mention that in 1914 it had already risen by over 100 per cent in a decade and the present price is therefore 220 per cent. In fact you yourselves have experienced that in some things it is 3 and 400 per cent. No one has exposed the irequity of the currency policy of Government more effectually than Mr. J. A. Wadia and yet nobody listens to him. You and I have to suffer for the blunders of Government. Again the remedy is legislation.

You are justified in complaining about the housing accommodation. You will be surprised to hear that at one time the millowners were ready to accept the full liability of providing accommodation for their employees. A mill-owner himself said so to him, but he reported to Government that they were willing to bear half the burden. Sir George Lloyd was gratified at this response, but as a matter of fact not even that half is imposed on them. The present scheme makes the tax payer liable. The rent will be economic rent, because if it will not it will be so much of a gift to employers. That is true to a great extent but the result will be overcrowding disease and death. In fact I find horses and bullocks get better accommodation under Municipal regulation in stables than men and women get in their houses which are really dens of disease and death in many cases.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

I am gratified that you have started a co-operative credit society. I trust it will expand into a Labour Bank at no distant date.

I think I have said enough to convince any man that you have a hard struggle for life. The employers wish to get the best man for the lowest pay. Competition becomes the instrument of starvation. Co-operation is therefore held up as the Saviour of Society. Now for co-operation we must cultivate all that is good and enabling in Socialism. Let Faith, Hope and Charity be your guiding stars and I have no doubt that God will bless you and your progeny and all your labour, which I wish for you with all my heart.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted: (1) The Conference congratulated Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla on his election to the House of Commons. (2) The Conference asked that the Rent Act should be extended to 1928 and that rents under Rs. 50 per month should be excluded from the scope of the bill. (3) While thanking Government for helping co-operative housing societies, the Conference asked that the middle classes should be provided with direct housing accommodation. (4) The Conference asked that Managers should apply to Bureau of clerks' Union when filling vacancies in their offices. (5) The Conference while thanking some offices for starting provident and pension funds asked that the clerks should get the benefit of old age pensions. (6) The Conference asked that the working hours should be limited to seven only and that for work on Sundays and after office hours the clerks should get extra remuneration. (7) The Conference noted with alarm the prevailing unemployment and wholesale reductions and asked Government to devise means to relieve the distress among clerks. (8) The Conference protested against the practice of dismissing clerks and thus effecting retrenchment and asked that economy could be made only by curtailing the salaries for higher official. (9) The Conference protested against the practice of bringing in outsiders for higher vacancies and asked that clerks should be given more chances and condemned the difference between the salaries of Indians and Europeans.

SALARIES TO BE INCREASED.

(10) The Conference asked that the level of salaries should be increased, that minimum should be fixed at Rs 60 per month by means of legislation and that civil services Regulations should be made applicable to them as regards leave and other things. (11) The resolution regrettted nothing had been done to lessen the difficulties of railway travelling and protested against overcrowding in railway trains etc. (12) This resolution urged upon clerks the necessity of organizing themselves and put forward Mr. S. H. Jhaboala as their candidate for the Municipal elections. (13) The clerks were asked to unite and join the Union etc. (14) This resolution protested against increase in tramway fares. (15) The Conference asked the clerks to use only Khaddar. (16) The Conference protested against the practice of paying clerks on the 15th or 16th of each month and asked that they should be paid on 1st of each month. (17) The last resolution was that in the opinion of the Conference the employment of Europeans in Banks railways, insurance companies etc., was detrimental to the industries and prosperity of this country and was a stumbling block to the amelioration of the conditions of clerks.

NEXT CONGRESS.

ANDHRA'S DETERMINATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Jan. 22.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee met at Ellore and decided to hold the next Indian National Congress at Cocanada in Godavary District. Cocanada is undoubtedly the best place in Andhra. A hugh site of hundred and twenty acres, divided into several blocks, with already well laid out metalled roads, beautiful parks and water taps is avilable at Cocanada for erection of the Congress pandal. The site is only twenty yards off the railway station. Andhra is determined to hold an ideal Congress.

DESHBANDHU DAS.

ARRIVING ON THURDAY.

Deshbandhu C. R. Das, who was due to arrive in Bombay to-day has changed his programme and will arrive in Bombay on Thursday by the Calcutta Mail at 1 o'clock, Pandit Motilal Nehru is accompanying him. Deshbandhu Das will be taken in a procession from the railway station.

THE CONGRESS PANDAL.

The "Rajasthan Patrika" makes the following suggestion:—

We draw the attention of the leaders and Congress workers to a resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference. The Committee appeals to ten thousand men and women of Kathiawar each of them to send a pound of handspun yarn. The Reception Committee of the Conference will undertake to get prepared, out of ten thousand pounds of yarn thus collected, pure Khaddar to be utilised for the pandal purposes of the next sessions of the Conference. This scheme is calculated to relieve the Reception Committee of a burden of expenditure and also to encourage the khaddar movement. If the people of Kathiawar have really taken to heart the message of Mahatma Gandhi of popularising khaddar they cannot miss the opportunity of setting a praiseworthy example to their countrymen in different provinces. Will our Congress leaders take up the suggestion? They can easily collect 25,000 pounds of yarn to be woven into cloth for the pandal. A general appeal to the country, we sincerely believe, will result in a splendid response from all provinces. It will set in motion thousands of charkhas which for want of an impetus have ceased to work. Andhra is reputed for its khaddar activities. Will Andhra earn the credit of introducing such a fruitful innovation?

THE WORK FOR HUMANITY.

GENERAL BOOTH IN BOMBAY,

HIS APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

General Bramwell Booth of the Salvation Army delivered an interesting lecture at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Monday evening on "The Salvation Army, the Secret of its Success", H. E. Sir George Lloyd presiding.

There was a large and representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen of almost all the leading communities of Bombay. The auditorium and the galleries were packed to their utmost capacity and many had to stand for want of room. After an opening hymn and prayer, H. E. the Governor in introducing the General said the Salvation Army were doing very useful work in India. They had 634 officers, 1,140 centres of work, and 240 schools in Western India, with a large hospital where 20 to 30 thousand patients took advantage. Their most conspicuous and magnificent work was for the criminal tribes in in India. After referring to his personal experience of the Salvation Army in Australia, which was loudly applauded, he called upon General Bramwell Booth to address the meeting.

ORIGIN OF SALVATION ARMY.

General Bramwell Booth then amidst cheers said the Salvation Army was an international and world wide movement. There were sixty to seventy countries all over the world under the control of 25,000 officers where the Salvation Army were carrying on their operations. Their chief functions were preaching of the gospel of Jesus Christ charitable and philanthropic work and social reforms. They had discipline of their own. Coming to the origin of the movement, he said, it was started by a small, handful of working people without any friends or money. His father the late General William Booth the founder of the movement was a minister of a church. He was quite happy in his work but he felt a strange restlessness for the multitude who were beyond the influence of the church. He left his church and went out to do all he could for the homeless men and women of the land. He was wonderfully helped by his wife (speaker's mother) who was a lady full of human sympathy and compassion. At the time of his death he took promise from the speaker to continue his work. The Salvation Army work was not British, Western or Eastern but humane. They had men of high standard of life and character who really followed Jesus Christ and that was the secret of the success of Salvation Army. The policy of Salvation Army in India in seeking the lost and spreading their sympathy to those from whom they could expect nothing in return had fully justified the result. He felt very much for the education of India. He did not like to see cultivators or weavers educated into a kind of dissatisfaction for their own employment. He wanted to give them education which would create love for their profession. Finally, he appealed to the wealthy Indians for funds for the humanitarian work of the Salvation Army which required urgent monetary help.

With a vote of thanks to H.E. the Governor and the speaker the meeting terminated.

GENERAL B. BOOTH INTERVIEWED.

OUTLINE OF WORK.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", General Bramwell Booth said he was very much satisfied with the work carried on by the Salvation Army in India. There were people in India who sympathised with their co-religionists in far distant lands, but if they were to sympathise with the lot of their countrymen and co-religionists in this country, he was sure, they would make a great headway for their upliftment. He promised to establish small hospitals in Ceylon, Telegu country and the Punjab. At Anand they required a new wing of the hospital for the blind which would require about half a lakh of rupees. He proposed to extend this work shortly. Then there was the beggar question in Bombay which required tackling at the hands of the Salvation Army. In Colombo they had very successfully tackled this problem and they proposed introducing their scheme to Bombay and Calcutta. Owing to the world war, like other religious institutions, the Salvation Army too have suffered in the matter of finance. The new people who have made their fortunes do not extend the same help as the Salvation Army expected of them. Then the most important problem for India was of lepers. The Salvation Army propose to take up this question too, in their humanitarian work. Finally, he said, he had enjoyed the visit and liked the Indian people. He hoped the Indian philanthropists would extend their generosity towards the Salvation Army's efforts, which help would be construed as helping not the Salvation Army but India itself.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 22.

Information from Kashmir is still missing. Nearly general rain and snow have fallen in Kumaon and the Punjab hills. Tenasserim reports a few falls. The chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches, Dehra Dun, Mukteswar, Dalhousie a half, Mussooree three quarters, Chakrata and Murree one and half.

Forecast: Decrease in Western Himalayas.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor presided at General Bramwell Booth's lecture at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall on the evening of the 22nd instant.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

BABEL OF SPEECHES.

FIGHT AGAINST BANKRUPTCY.

ENGINEERED OPPOSITION.

MR. DAS' HOUSE FOR SALE.

(From our own Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.

The local babble-shop opens next week to tackle a rather heavy programme of legislation. The season is very salacious for lawyers. Just as at Delhi, they have professional discussions on Criminal Law, with more than 400 amendments, our local Parliamentarians are going to have an agenda of abstruse topics in the coming session. The layman stands dwarfed and has to be content with brave queries and bold resolutions. The Local Self-Government Bill, the Gunda Bill, the Bengal Tenancy Bill, the Rent Act Amendment, the University Bill—these represent some of the higher items in the fare. Liars, damned liars and experts will have the time of their lives, especially when the University Bill is brought up and faction fight provoked. The Hon. P. C. Mitter is in high and poorly animation, determined on mothering his 'alama mater' into shape and strength. Nor is he alone. He has engaged the services of that loose limb of Government, Mr. Surendranath Mullick, for opening the assault. Mr. Mullick was a year ago in the most aggressive among the tormentors of Sir Surendranath, but he became into a staff and a comfort for the aged Minister after his elevation as Mayor of Calcutta. Now, it is Mr. Mullick who is bringing in the Calcutta University Bill. There are at least two advantages in the procedure. As a non-official bill, it is directly introducible and does not incur meddlesome scrutiny by the Government of India. Secondly, the Minister, long suspected and abused, will stand apart in virgin reserve with a blameless past. The intention is to reduce the University into a fit and proper state of "responsibility." Very probably the bill will take long to come out of the Select Committee and for it to succeed the course should be abbreviated or the life of the Council must be extended. There is a strong rumour that Lord Lytton will decree a postponement of elections in order to wind up the large mass of fresh legislation in hand. It is natural for many M.L.C.'s to think that there should be continuing and completion of their good work and therefore an extension could be advisable. There is also the subdued panic that some non-co-operators might rest them from the berths. Who would, like Otaelo, have his occupation gone? Lord Lytton is a very tractable nobleman and it is not surprising that the extension of the term of the Council is vigorously canvassed.

LECTURES AND ELECTIONS.

There is here an abnormal incursion of lecturers. The Mission of Help is giving us a rateling fusillade of little sermons; the Museum Hall has been engaged for a number of public lecturers in secular topics; the Y. M. C. A. has a long card of lecturers; Dr Sherwood Eddy, the famous revivalist, is here in the role of labour enthusiast; Mrs. Annie Besant arrived here yesterday and is busy with Theosophical lectures and recruitment for the Delhi Conference; the Historical records Conference is giving us a dreary round of learned discourses; Sir George Godfrey is denouncing State-management Railways. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal too is ascending the pulpit. It is a rare season of surfeit that has come upon us. There is a Council bye-election next week to fill up the vacancy of Mr. Radha Churn Pal, deceased. There are two candidates, neither of whom have confronted the electors in a public meeting. They are following the sly method of canvassing. The Congress Committees in the wards have been making a mild effort to boycott the bye-election. "Do not vote, Mahatma is in jail." Motor-cars are thus placarded and they run all over the area. No wonder that the two candidates do not feel encouraged to harangue the voters. They write stodgy letters in the press saying they would do this and that, not because of the feminine pretence that non-cooperators would eat them up but because they know that, for the present Council, a stump vote of three or four is good enough. Nobody is there with a thumping majority-vote and the caste rules are not rigid. Thus proceeds a little electoral farce, the two heroes being Mr. Biswas (vakil) and Dr. Pramanath Banerjea (Mukherjean Professor of Economics). Every dog has his day.

PLASTER AND LATH.

While Lord Lytton was at Suri mourning the financial condition of Bengal, the local Axe Committee published their proposals. Their Report is a notable contribution on the subject of provincial finance, and ought to serve as a model for retrenchment. They have demonstrated that the talk about the impossibility of reducing expenditure is lucrative humbug. The axe falls heavy on Education, to the tune of Rs. 35 lakhs. Police expenditure is curtailed by Rs. 34 lakhs without loss of efficiency. Divisional Commissionerships are discarded as a superfluity They prove that the Indianisation of Services is a resource of real economy. It is a pity they left the Imperial Services as sacrosanct or else an economy of at least half-a-crore could have been outlined. They however strengthen the moral case for hewing down that oaken system. The proposal for the reduction of the wage-bill is of supreme importance and the graduated reduction is as follows:—

Present pay.	Percentage of reduction.
Rs. 250 or less	Nil.
More than Rs. 250 and not less than Rs. 500	5
More than Rs. 500 and not less than Rs. 1,000	10
More than Rs. 1,000 and not less than Rs. 1,500	15
More than Rs. 1,500 and not less than Rs. 2,000	25
More than Rs. 2,000	33 1/3

If an equitable cut were suggested for the Imperial Services, the re-actionary suggestion of reducing Education could have been easily avoided. But vested interests are too strong for such a hint to be effective. It is however to be feared that the bureaucracy will defeat the proposals where they affect emoluments. The Axe in their hands will be reduced to lath and plaster, however courageous and equitable the project submitted by the Committee. They have shown that the jobbery of increasing the Government personnel from four to eight was not an indispensable sequel of Reforms. They ask that a Member of the Council and a Minister should be discharged as a minimum stroke of economy. Unless the cost of the Services—including absurd travelling allowances—are not reduced, there is no hope of economy. The Committee have done better than was expected of them and there is a vogorous subterranean campeign now to sterilise the scheme. The Police resent it, the Divisional Commissioners are not likely to appreciate their suppression; and the general cut of emoluments must incense every Jack-in-office.

The Net Savings amount to Rs. 1,90,29, 910. They come to nearly 20 per cent of the last Budget. Where there is a will there is a way, but the opposition engineered seems to be so terrible that the bureaucracy may be found able to avoid the larger cuts on the spurious plea of efficiency in danger. If the Inchcape Committee shows a way of reduction of 20 per cent, it will not have wasted its time. Whether Bengal succeeds or not, we have is proved to the hilt that bankruptcy is the result of profligacy.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

By great persistency and the employment of muscular aid, the tramway management has been able to resume its services on a limited scale. A last deputation waited on the Company for terms of a fair peace. The hundred and odd men dismissed, they totally refuse to take back. They were pronounced as "undesirables." Docile and cheaper hands have been engaged and with police "protection" they have almost succeeded in defeating the poor strikers. The dockyard men returned on Tuesday on the promise of a reasonable settlement in the course of the week. Work was resumed, but it appears the employers are not disposed to yield anything material in favour of the men. There is friction, unpleasantness, slack work, and we shall not be surprised if there is a second lock-out. The truce has not developed in favour of the men who ill-organised and with limited funds are in the throes of impotent fury.

MR. DAS IN GOWN.

Mr. Das has appeared in a Bihar Court to argue the Dumraon Succession Case. When he abandoned practice, he had declared that he was bound by word of honour to see through this previous engagement. He is one of the two lawyers who know the case from A to Z and his client cannot afford to release him from the obligation. It is not any material lure; for to-day his magnificent house in Calcutta has been advertised by the Court for sale. He could redeem it by a whistle. He had built it himself in the halcyon days of wealth but he is willing to go out of it, a pilgrim of poverty, clad in home-spun, for the sake of his vision.

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JUTE MARKET "VERY QUIET."

REPORTED IMPROVEMENT IN PIECE-GOODS.

The market during the period under review has continued to rule very quiet with very little business passing says "Capital." Loose jute is quiet with Mills largely confining their operations to low qualities. First and Lightnings are quoted at Rs. 78 and Rs. 74 respectively with sellers not getting on.

The main features of the depression are the lack of enquiry for shipment and the heavy local stocks.

Railway Arrivals.—The imports of Jute into Calcutta by the Eastern Bengal and East Indian Railways for three days ending 10th January, 1923, were 169,326 maunds as against 8,679 maunds for the same period of 1921.

The total imports from 1st July, 1922, to 10th January, 1923, were 12,088,942 maunds, as compared with 11,339,625 maunds for the corresponding period of last season.

Hessians—Have ruled quiet with values fluctuating a good deal, especially in the near position. There has been very little enquiry and only a small trade has been transacted. 9 porters for Ready and January at Rs. 19-6 to Rs. 20 to Rs. 19-12 to Rs. 20, to Rs. 19-12 for January-March at Rs. 20-6 to Rs. 20-4 to Rs. 20-8 to Rs. 20, for February-March at Rs. 20, for April-June at Rs. 20 to Rs. 19-14 to Rs. 20 to Rs. 19-12, for April-September at Rs. 20, for July-September at Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 19-4.

50 ins.—10 ozs. for January at Rs. 25-4, for early February at Rs. 25.

11 porters for January at Rs. 24-8 to Rs. 24, for February at Rs. 24-8, for February-March at Rs. 24, for April-June at Rs. 24 to Rs. 23-14, for July-September at Rs. 24-8.

45 ins.—11 ozs. January at Rs. 26-8, for March-June at Rs. 25-12.

40 ins.—12 ozs. for February-March at Rs. 25-12 basis.

Wheat Bags for January at Rs. 27-8.

Brant Bags (17 ozs.) for January-March at Rs. 42.

English Bran Bags (18 ozs.) for April-June at Rs. 44.

Hessian Bags 56 ins. 28 Hd. ex 8/40 for March at Rs. 44, for February-March at Rs. 43.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for 15th April and May-August and April-August at Rs. 118, for July at Rs. 117.

We quote as follows:—

A JUTE POWER LOOM.

Mr. William Menzies, Scranton, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., a native of Dundee, has been granted a patent for an improved picking device, which is claimed to be a great improvement over the present method, effecting a saving on power and general upkeep of the loom, being noiseless in operation, and the cop being placed in the shuttle without removal, thereby giving ease to the weaver. The shuttle is carried through the warp on slides instead of being thrown loosely as at present. The idea is to use it for jute goods principally, and the improvements can be adopted to the present looms at little expense.

THE JUTE POSITION.

The arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta by all routes and the imports of raw jute by rail and steamer into the mills situated outside the Calcutta Trade block, in bales of 400 lbs. each, from the beginning of the present season (July 1, 1922) to December 30, 1922, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding two years were:—

	1922. Bales.
Into Calcutta (by all routes)	..,...33
„ the mills situated outside	
„ the Calcutta Trade block	1,572,588
	1921. Bales.
Into Calcutta (by all routes)	2,670,543
„ the mills situated outside	
„ the Calcutta Trade block	1,643,516
	1920. Bales.
Into Calcutta (by all routes)	2,841,296
„ the mills situated outside	
„ the Calcutta Trade block	2,151,569

The total exports of raw jute by sea to foreign countries from Calcutta and Chittagong showed an increase of 37 per cent. as compared with 1921 and of 38 per cent. as compared with 1920.

The total exports of gunny bags and gunny cloth by sea from Calcutta from the beginning of January, were:—

	1922.
Gunny bags. Number	346,908,131
Gunny bags. eq. Tons	eq. 334,653
Gunny cloth. Yards	1,213,330,778
	1921.
Gunny bags. Number	400,668,999
Gunny bags. eq. Tons	eq. 353,786
Gunny cloth. Yards	1,070,321,894
	1920.
Gunny bags. Number	517,336,244
Gunny bags. eq. Tons	eq. 460,372
Gunny cloth. Yards	1,455,399,005

PIECE-GOODS.

There has been a further improvement and up-country buyers have appeared in larger numbers, with the result that a more confident feeling has been evident in all sections. This improvement is not only confined says to ready purchases, "Commerce", for dealers have been encouraged by the better offtake, and have more willingly entered into forward commitments, though transactions have been restricted owing to the firm tone of the Manchester market and bids have been referred back for higher limits. The improved demand appears to have influenced the raw cotton market in America for the spot value in Liverpool has advanced to within the parity of 16d., which will doubtless make it increasingly difficult to bridge the existing disparity between the local market and replacement costs.

Dhooties.—The improved demand has enabled dealers to advance prices on an average about an anna, a pair, and with the gradual assumption of stocks, have turned their attention to replacements, but the volume of business resulting has not been large.

Greys.—There has been a fair amount of buying done, and better prices have been realised, but there will still have to be a further improvement before dealers can accept makers present prices.

...Whites, (Nainsoobs, Mulls and Shirtings).—There has been more activity in this section as well, and prices show an advancing tendency.

Yarns.—The tone is stronger in sympathy with the other sections though the demand has not improved to any material extent. Indian yarns have improved their position, and close as follows:—

s.				
10½	at Rs.	4	1	0 per bundle of 5 lbs.
12½	at Rs.	4	3	6 Do.
14½	at Rs.	4	6	0 Do.
16½	at Rs.	4	10	6 Do.
19	at Rs.	4	14	0 Do.
20½	at Rs.	5	0	6 Do.
22	at Rs.	5	5	6 Do.

NEW ISSUES IN BENGAL.

A new tea and timber company, introduced by the Planters' Stores and Agency, and two new colliery ventures, of which Messrs. Andrew Yule and Messrs. Shaw Wallace are the sponsors, are the chief features of the recent new public company flotations in Bengal. Among private promotions the registration of Kettlewell Bullen and Company and Brunner Mond and Company are conspicuous. It will be interesting, by the way, to notice the manner in which the Calcutta share market receives a Talcher coal issue by Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company in view of the fact that the old Talcher flotation of Villiers, Limited, has not even yet "caught on". The principal new issues are (1) G. Knowles, Limited; 10, Strand Road, Calcutta. One lakh of rupees. Merchants, exporters, importers and commission agents. This is a private company; (2) All-India Trading and Industry, Limited; Tanbazar, Narayanganj, Dacca. Two hundred thousand rupees. Managing agents, the Oriental Trading Corporation. Importers, exporters, manufacturers, publishers and retail dealers; and (3) All-India Banking and Trading Corporation; 20/1, Lalbazar Street, Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It will be proposed at an extraordinary general meeting of the Titaghur Paper Mills Company at the Chartered Bank Buildings on the 26th instant, that the maximum number of directors be increased to eight. Messrs. H. G. Gregson, Jumnadas Khemka and Badridas Goenka being selected as occupants of seats on the Board.

The earnings of the Calcutta Tramways Company for last week were, owing to the strike, only Rs. 13,194 as compared with Rs. 1,04,981 at the same time last year. The revenue, such as it is, was derived chiefly from the continued Howrah service, supplemented by the motor 'buses in Calcutta.

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Thanking you for your able treatment
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(6)

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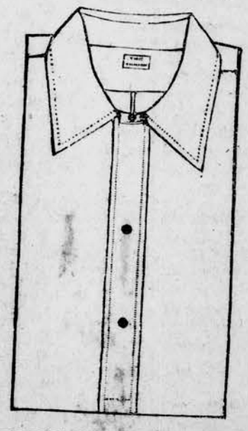

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